STATE OF ALASKA

STEVE COWPER, GOVERNOR

ALASKA PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

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February 17, 1987

The Honorable Jan Faiks
President of the Senate
and
The Honorable Ben F. Grussendorf
Speaker of the House

Dear Madam and Gentleman:

Pursuant to AS 42.05.211, we herewith submit to the Legislature through your offices the Seventeenth Annual Report of the Alaska Public Utilities Commission covering the fiscal year ended June 30, 1986.

Respectfully yours,

ALASKA PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION

Chairman

Commissioner

Commissioner

Commissioner

Commissioner

H6LH

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MESSAGE FROM THE CHAIRMAN AND THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Organizational dynamics have been highly active during the past year and include the appointments of both a new Commission Chairman and Executive Director. This message will focus on the changing regulatory profile which has been, and will continue to be impacted by a wide variety of new policies and procedures along with the ever increasing pressure of budget and resource constraints.

Like other state agencies, the APUC has faced a steady decline in available funding during the last three fiscal years. The Legislature and the Administration will again be called upon to make many difficult decisions as this trend continues in FY88. This Commission has been forced to make staff adjustments resulting in the loss of approximately 25% of its authorized positions, moving from 53 in FY85 to 41 in FY88. At the same time that internal resources have been drastically cut back, Commission jurisdiction and the incidence of highly sophisticated and technically complex proceedings has been on the upswing.

In 1981, the Commission assumed the responsibilities of the former Alaska Pipeline Commission which included ongoing intra-state regulation of the Trans Alaska Pipeline System and two smaller systems. In 1987, the APUC continues to exercise its regulatory oversight for these systems as well as having certificated and currently presiding over rate proceedings for the Kuparuk pipeline, the Milne Point pipeline and the Oliktok pipeline. The certification process for the Endicott pipeline is expected to commence sometime during FY87. This expanded level of service is provided, however, at a staffing level significantly lower than originally authorized in 1981.

On the utility side, it is also useful to present some historical perspective to the changes that have occurred. Ten years ago, the APUC held responsibility for 198 certificated utilities, of which 109 were economically regulated. Authorized positions at that time numbered 37. Since then, the Commission has experienced an increase of over 55% in the number of certificated utilities, to an updated total of 307. The number of utilities subject to the Commission's economic regulation has also increased by approximately 20%. Yet, resources available to service these jurisdictional entities remain closely parallel to the staffing levels of ten years ago.

To the maximum extent possible, the Commission has attempted to resolve the imbalance in workload and resources by a series of management and procedural innovations calculated to move cases to disposition on a timely basis without sacrificing the quality of Commission decision making. Included among these responses is the "fast track" procedure for utility applications for new or amended service areas which targets a staff recommendation and a preliminary Commission decision within 90 days after the initial filing. Also now fully operational is the Commission's in-house data processing capability which supports a wide variety of analytical and case processing applications. The following section on Agency Performance presents a number of indicators which suggest that the Commission's caseload management has been substantially improved during the current reporting period.

While efforts to further streamline the process will continue, it is obvious that at some point diminished resources will present an absolute bar to continued effectiveness. In that regard, the Commission has been actively participating with the Administration's efforts to identify new, alternative methods of enhancing the delivery of regulatory services with minimum impact on the state's general fund. Assuming the necessary Legislative approvals are forthcoming, this Commission will not be required to face the prospect of reducing its services or the level of public protection Alaskan consumers have come to rely upon.

Marvin R. Weatherly
Chairman

T.S. Moninski II
Executive Director

AGENCY PERFORMANCE

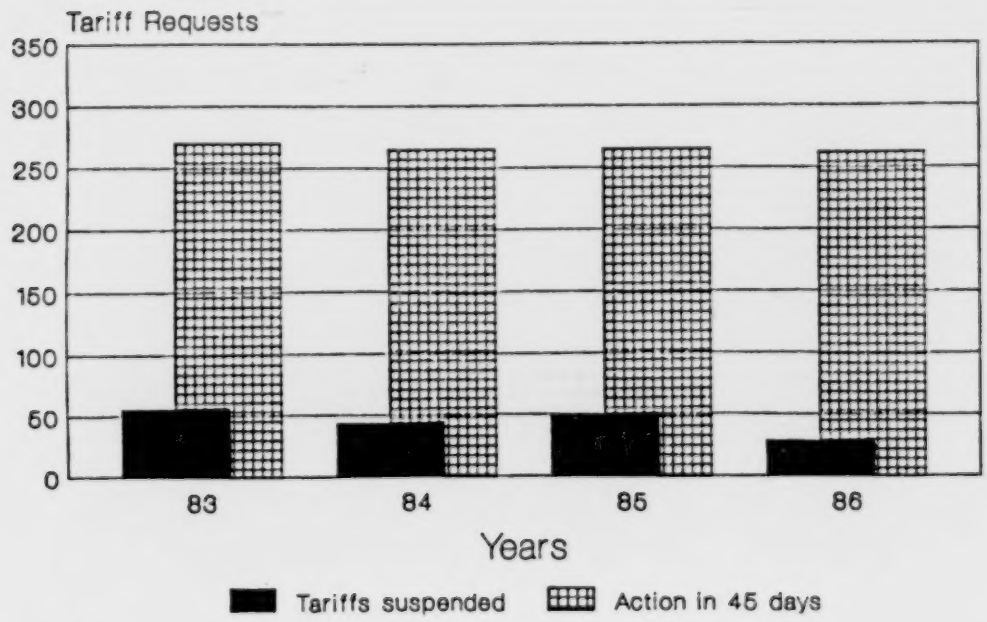
In its primarily reactive role the Alaska Public Utilities Commission continues to fulfill its responsibilities by responding to requests from prospective and existing utilities and pipelines to serve new areas and routes; it considers and acts upon rates and conditions of service a regulated public utility or pipeline carrier proposes to offer; and investigates and responds to consumer and shipper inquiries and complaints concerning rates and practices of utilities and pipelines.

A major portion of the Commission's workload can be quantified. Of 307 certificated utilities and pipeline carriers, 117 utilities are economically regulated under AS 42.05 and 14 pipeline carriers are regulated under AS 42.06. These utilities and pipeline carriers must have Commission approval before any rate, rule, or condition of service can either be initiated or changed.

The majority of the Commission's workload is comprised of responding to requests of regulated entities for changes to their tariffs. Exhibit I quantifies the annual number of tariff requests the Commission has received from regulated utilities and pipeline carriers since 1983. It is interesting to note that over a four-year period, the Commission has consistently taken final action within 45 days on approximately 85 percent of all tariff requests. Tariffs that are suspended, such as rate increase requests, are investigated by Commission Staff and may result in a proposed action which can differ from the initial request.

Tariff Revisions - Actions Taken

Exhibit I



1984 to 1986 represent fiscal years

Exhibit II shows that overall the number of tariff requests remains quite stable from year to year although the number of tariff filings decreased slightly in FY86. At least part of this decrease reflects a move toward quarterly, rather than monthly, adjustment of fuel surcharges for some electric utilities. The quarterly filings have generally been the result of changes in a surcharge tariff to match more closely revenues and expenses associated with the purchase of fuel or power. In 1987, the Commission expects an increase in tariff filings in response to the electric service and safety regulations which became effective in January, 1987. Electric utilities whose current rules are not in compliance with the Commission regulations are required to file tariffs conforming to the new regulations or to seek a waiver from compliance.

Tariff Revisions Filed 1983 - FY86

Exhibit II

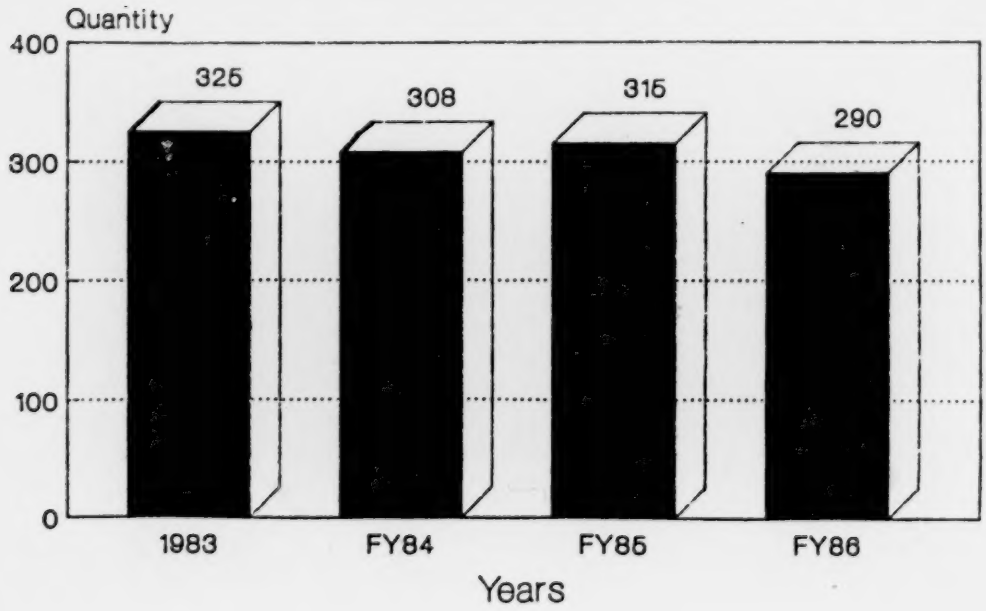


Exhibit III shows a statistical breakdown of requests for changes in regulated utility and pipeline tariffs from 1983-FY86. However, there are difficulties in "counting" the true impact of a tariff filing since one filing may request or represent more than one action, thereby undervaluing the Commission's real workload. For example, of the total proposed tariff changes in FY86, 67 percent were rate related; over 87 percent of those filings were prompted by changes in fuel costs. A change in the cost of fuel not only triggers a rate change, it also triggers a change in the Power Cost Equalization (PCE) subsidy and the rate which a utility offers to small power producers for non-firm power purchases. Statistically, these interrelated filings are only counted once; however, in reality they present the workload equivalent of three filings. Another example of this undercounting is that of a rate case which contains requests for both interim and permanent rate relief plus a restructuring of rates (rate design). In addition, the statistics cited in Exhibit III do not include the requests of 69 nonregulated electric utilities that participate in the PCE program.

The Commission experienced a marked increase in non-rate request filings in FY86; e.g., rules on inspecting service entrances, special contracts governing the provision of service at boat harbors, complete revisions of all rules to reflect current conditions and operations, revisions to the standard offerings of line extension, and pipeline filings to reflect changes in the quality bank differential for shippers.

EXHIBIT III

REQUESTED CHANGES TO
UTILITY AND PIPELINE TARIFFS
1983-FY86

CATEGORY	1983	FY84	FY85	FY86
General Rate Increase	12	14	21	12
General Rate Restructuring	14	2	2	4
Rates - Non-recurring	38	17	38	1
Fuel and Purchase Power Surcharges[1];				
Power Cost Equalization;				
Non-Firm Power Purchase Rate	203	210	205	170
.....				
Change in Rules	31	20	17	19
New Service/Equipment Offerings	4	5	13	24
Contracts	8	4	7	5
Miscellaneous	15	36	12	42
TOTAL	325	308	315	290

[1]These surcharges filings include gas cost and wholesale power cost rate adjustments.

As Exhibit IV, shows, this category of workload appears to have stabilized over the past three years. Among the FY86 rate restructuring dockets were those of Chugach Electric Association; Matanuska Electric Association, Inc.; Barrow Utilities and Electric Cooperative, Inc.; Kodiak Electric Association, Inc.; and Interior Telephone, Inc. Barrow's filing also included a request for a decrease to its rates.

EXHIBIT IV

DOCKETS[2] OPENED
(OTHER THAN CERTIFICATION PROCEEDINGS)
1983-FY86

DOCKET CATEGORY	1983	FY84	FY85	FY86
General Rate Increase	8	11	11	10
Rate Restructuring	15	5	2	6
Rates - Other	5	7	10	8
Change in Rules	4	8	5	0
New Service/Equipment Offerings	2	0	0	1
Contracts	1	2	1	3
Quality of Service	2	2	1	0
Management Practices	1	0	2	0
Generic Proceedings	2	1	2	0
Regulations (Commission Initiated)	2	1	0	2
Interconnect Agreements	3	0	0	0
Miscellaneous	9	5	7	11
TOTAL	54	42	41	41

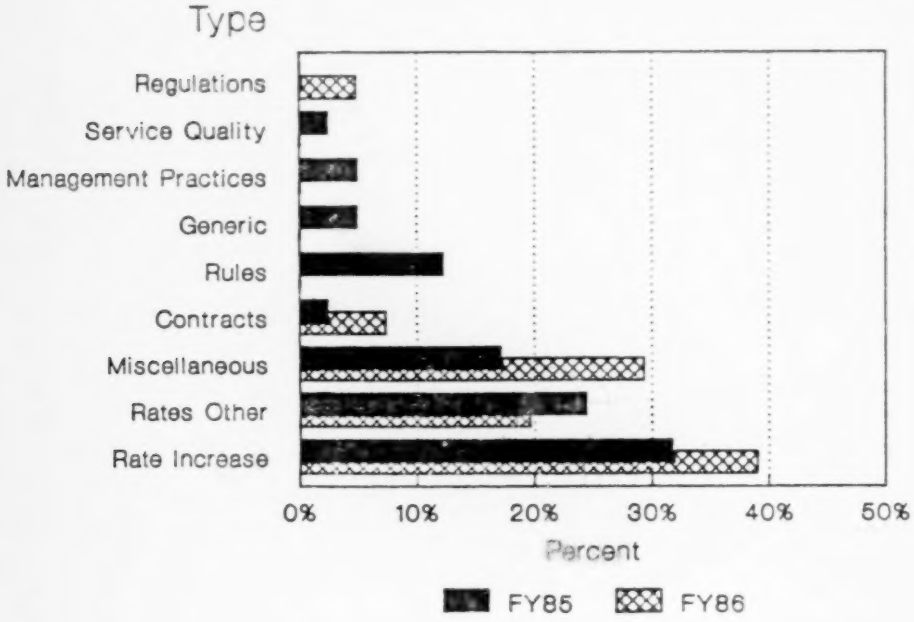
[2]If permanent Commission action on a tariff filing is not forthcoming within 45 days after it is filed with the Commission, a docket is opened, and an investigation of the filing by Staff goes forward.

Exhibit V demonstrates the continued preponderance of rate-related cases presented for Commission determination. The regulations proceedings were a direct result of implementation of statutory requirements (see p. 16, Significant Events).

COMPOSITION OF DOCKETS OPENED

(Other Than Certification Proceedings)

EXHIBIT V



In addition to actions on tariff change requests, a utility or pipeline is required to obtain a certificate of public convenience and necessity prior to beginning its operations. In addition, any modifications or amendments to a certificate, as well as a transfer of controlling interest in a certificate, must have Commission approval.

Exhibit VI, shows that the number of applications received in FY86 almost doubled the number received in FY85. One reason for this phenomenon was a 166 percent increase in electric utility applications as a result of the continued implementation of the Power Cost Equalization (PCE) program and its effect of identifying previously operating but uncertificated utilities.

It is anticipated that the level of electric utility new applications will decline in FY87 but that certification activity will remain constant.

EXHIBIT VI

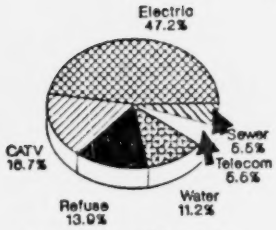
CERTIFICATION DOCKETS
1983-FY86

CATEGORY	1983	FY84	FY85	FY86
New Certificates	23	17	16	36
Amendments	15	20	10	20
Certificate Transfers	8	6	6	3
Acquisitions	4	2	1	3
TOTAL	50	45	33	62
CATV	9	7	3	8
Electric	7	5	9	24
Gas	1	2	1	0
Pipeline	1	2	1	0
Refuse	10	7	2	7
Telecommunications	9	11	5	9
Wastewater	5	5	4	6
Water	8	6	8	8
TOTAL	50	45	33	62

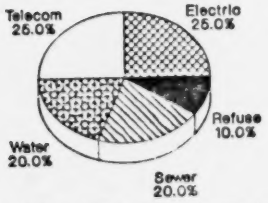
Exhibit VII graphs the composition of applications for certificates in FY86, categorized by type of application and utility service. As previously discussed, the majority of applications for new certificates were from the electric utility industry and result from implementation of the Power Cost Equalization program and requirements of the Alaska Power Authority.

FY86 CERTIFICATION DOCKETS

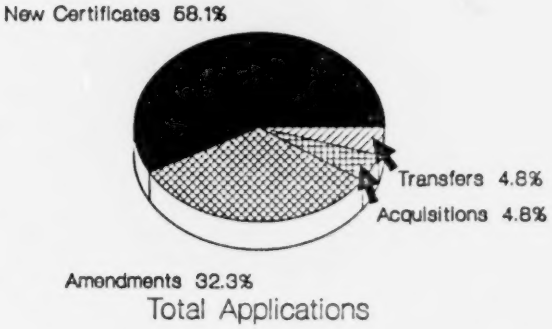
EXHIBIT VII



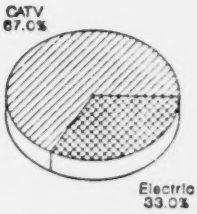
New Certificates



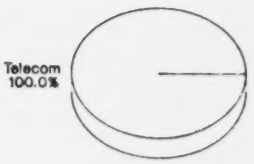
Certificate Amendments



Total Applications



Certificate Transfers[3]



Certificate Acquisitions[3]

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[3]An acquisition is a change in controlling interest or stock ownership of a single operating company. A transfer is a change in operating company.

Substantive Commission orders reflect findings and conclusions based on evidence included in the formal record of Commission proceedings. Procedural orders relate to principles and rules governing the course and conduct of a case. Exhibit VIII reflects a 26 percent increase in the total number of orders issued by the Commission in FY86.

The Commission's Change in Caseload shows an 18 percent decrease in pending cases which is the result of continuing efforts in case management procedures resulting in increased administrative productivity as it relates to timely closing of dockets.

EXHIBIT VIII

APUC ORDERS ISSUED
1983-FY86

CATEGORY	1983	FY84	FY85	FY86
Substantive	220	160	134	168
Procedural	232	245	267	338
TOTAL	452	405	401	506

CHANGE IN CASELOAD

Pending Cases Beginning of Year	210	249	251	225
New Dockets Opened	104	87	74	103
Dockets Closed	65	85	100	143
Pending Cases End of Year	249	251	225	185
Percent Change in Pending Caseload	+19%	+1%	-10%	-18%

The Status of All Open Dockets (Exhibit IX) is divided into two major categories. Active Dockets are those in which no substantive decision has been issued, while Inactive Dockets are those in which the substantive decision has been rendered, but additional action, either administrative or procedural, is pending.

The marked decrease in the number of dockets in the Inactive category (55 percent decrease in FY86) is a further indicator of improved case management techniques.

EXHIBIT IX

STATUS OF ALL OPEN DOCKETS
(Comparison Between FY85 and FY86)

ACTIVE DOCKETS

	Suspended Under Investigation	Set for Hearing	Awaiting Additional Filing	Awaiting Written Commission Decision	Substantive Order in Process	Other/ Regulations	Total
FY86	78	19	3	27	0	2	129
FY85	62	7	5	23	8	4	109

INACTIVE DOCKETS
(Post Substantive Order)

	Awaiting Supplement Filing	Awaiting Cost Allocation/ Closing Order	Subsequent Phase Not Yet Scheduled	Court Appeals	Other/ Reconsideration	Total
FY86	15	32	2	6	1	56
FY85	20	72	4	19	1	116

FY 86 Total Open Dockets 185

An important public protection and information function of the Commission is its response to complaints and concerns of utility consumers. As shown in Exhibit X, the total number of complaints processed during FY86 declined significantly in the rates and charges category. This decrease may be attributed to (1) the decline in the frequency and magnitude of utility rate cases and (2) an increased awareness of utility pricing concepts.

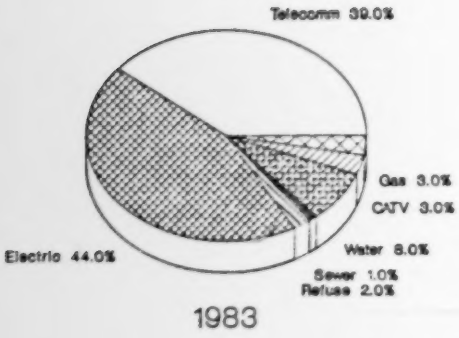
EXHIBIT X

INFORMAL COMPLAINTS BY CATEGORY
1983-FY86

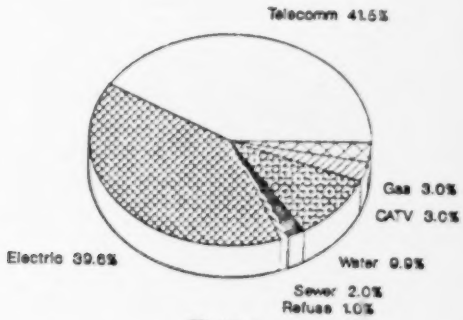
CATEGORY	1983	FY84	FY85	FY86
Billing Practices	250	282	312	251
Rates and Charges	328	345	410	169
Quality of Service	374	378	274	252
Service Availability and Line Extensions	333	323	291	229
TOTAL	1,285	1,328	1,287	901

Exhibit XI reveals that the electric and telephone utilities continue, as expected, to generate the majority of informal complaints. These types of utilities account for the greatest number of customers, the largest plant investment, and the most frequent regulatory activities.

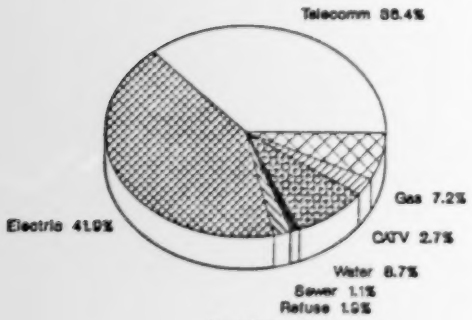
COMPOSITION OF INFORMAL COMPLAINTS
BY UTILITY TYPE
EXHIBIT XI



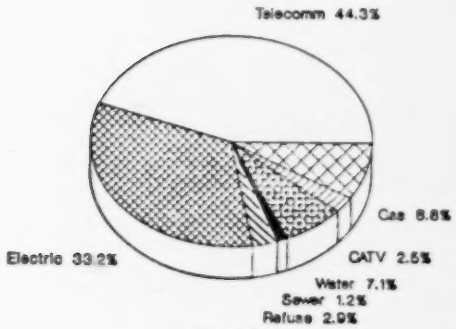
1983



FY84



FY85



FY86

*CATV not regulated

Exhibit XII, Complaint File Activity, shows that the procedural changes implemented in FY85 continued to more effectively track complaint progress.

EXHIBIT XII

INFORMAL COMPLAINT FILE ACTIVITY
1983-FY85

	1983	FY84	FY85	FY86
Pending Complaints Beginning of Year	121	105	112	99
New Complaints Received	267	239	643[4]	878
Complaints Resolved	299	232	656[4]	871
Pending Complaints End of Year	89	112	99	106
Percentage Change in Pending Complaints	-29%	+7%	-12%	+7%

If a consumer or other party is not satisfied with resolution of an informal complaint, the Commission's regulations provide procedures for instituting a formal complaint. If a formal complaint is accepted by the Commission for adjudication, a docket is opened to investigate the issues. Most complaints, however, are resolved through the informal complaint procedure. In FY86, seven formal complaints were filed with the Commission.

[4]The significant increase in this catagory compared to prior years is due to new procedures which opened complaint files for both written and many telephonic complaints.

The next section of the report documents significant Commission activity which occurred during FY86 and discusses events anticipated for FY87. The financial information and operating results section presents information for CALENDAR YEAR 1985, the latest audited data available.

Significant Events

CHANGES IN STATUTES AND REGULATIONS

Sunset Review

The Legislature concluded its "sunset review" of the Commission as required under AS 24.20.271(1) and 44.66.050. Finding that the Commission should continue to regulate public utilities and pipeline carriers, the Legislative Audit Division made ten recommendations, five which would have reduced the workload of the Commission by deregulating certain utilities and five which proposed to expedite and more efficiently deliver the services performed by the Commission. Enacted into law as a result of the review were: AS 42.05.381(e) which requires the Commission to adopt a simplified rate filing procedure for electric utility cooperatives[1]; an addition to AS 42.05.-431(a) which requires a cooperative utility to submit a mortgage or debt instrument to the Commission for approval if the interest rate contained in the instrument is greater than that most recently approved by the Commission; and AS 42.05.431(b) which specifies the Commission's authority over wholesale power agreements.

Legislation on Deposits

In 1986 the Legislature passed HB20 which requires utilities to pay interest on deposits of over $100 for recurring service. Interest must be paid at either the legal rate of interest (currently 10.5 percent a year) at the time the deposit is

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[1]Regulations implementing this section of the Commission's statute were adopted in September, 1986.

made or, if the deposit is placed in an interest bearing account, the utility must pay at the interest rate of the account in which the deposit is placed. However, if delinquent payments result in interruption of utility service, the utility is not required to pay interest for 12 months after re-establishment of service. (AS 42.05.365.)

Simplified Rate Filings

As required by AS 42.05.381(e), the Commission established regulations (3 AAC 48.-700--3 AAC 48.790) providing for expedited rate proceedings for electric cooperatives after written comments and a public hearing. If a utility elects to participate in the expedited procedure, the responsibility for adjusting rates shifts from the Commission to the cooperative's board of directors. The regulations provide financial guidelines to be met by a utility in order to qualify for expedited treatment of rate changes. In addition, the regulations place an annual and three-year limitation on the percentage increase which may be put in effect without a Commission audit of a cooperative's records.

Electric Utility Service and Safety Standards

A comprehensive set of regulations establishing service and safety standards for regulated electric utilities were established as required by AS 42.05.291. These regulations address such issues as quality of service; engineering, maintenance, testing, and safety standards; deposits, billing and collection requirements; estimated and levelized billings; deferred payment agreements; disconnection of service; line extensions and service connections; and safety standards for interconnection to electric plant by cogenerators and small power producers. (3 AAC 52.400--3 AAC 52.500.) In prescribing procedures for disconnection of service, the Commission has completed the final requirement imposed on it by the federal Public Utility Regulatory Policies Act (PURPA) regarding electric utilities and energy conservation.

Power Cost Equalization

The Commission has the responsibility to determine the amount of the subsidy that each eligible utility in the Power Cost Equalization (PCE) program receives. (AS 44.-83.162--44.83.164.) To that end, procedures have been established to ensure that changes in a utility's expenses and revenues are monitored and that appropriate adjustments to a utility's PCE are made. Because of their regulated status, the Commission was able to simplify the reporting process for economically regulated utilities that participate in the program. (See pp. 98-101 for a listing of participating utilities.)

For those utilities that are not regulated by the Commission, the monitoring process is more difficult. However, progress has been made during the past year to more closely track the financial operations of these smaller utilities. This is especially important because of the decrease in the price of diesel fuel which normally results in a reduction in the subsidy amount.

Electric utilities which gross more than $50,000 annually are required to have a certificate of public convenience and necessity from the Commission. Because of the PCE program, a number of small electric utilities, that otherwise would have continued to operate without a certificate, have exceeded the monetary exemption limits and must meet the statutory requirements for certification. In addition, the Alaska Power Authority has begun requiring any utility proposing to secure loans through it to show evidence of certification before a loan will be approved. Because of these utilities' limited resources, both financial and personnel, the Commission Staff spends a significant amount of time assisting in the certification process. One recurring problem is that in some instances these smaller electric utilities fail to meet the State's minimum electric safety standards. (AS 18.60.580.) As a result, the certification

process can be quite lengthy because of the necessity to insure compliance with these service and safety requirements prior to certification.

Certification of Alaska Electric Generation and Transmission Cooperative, Inc.

Two years ago, Matanuska Electric Association, Inc., and Homer Electric Association, Inc., formed Alaska Electric Generation and Transmission Cooperative, Inc. (AEG&T). This utility, designed to provide generation and transmission service to electric distribution companies, is the first of its kind in the State. AEG&T's application for a certificate of public convenience and necessity is still being processed due to its efforts to negotiate with Chugach Electric Association, Inc., and other railbelt utilities to become members of its organization.

Provision of Electric Service to Ft. Wainwright

Two Fairbanks utilities, Golden Valley Electric Association, Inc. (GVEA), and Fairbanks Municipal Utilities System (FMUS), desired to provide electric service to a new military housing project on Ft. Wainwright. After examination of the service area descriptions, it was determined that both utilities had a nonexclusive right to provide service. However, GVEA and FMUS requested a hearing to determine exclusive service rights for the area, and the Commission determined that GVEA was the more fit, willing, and able to serve the area.

Management Investigation of Chugach Electric Association, Inc.

The Commission concluded its four-year investigation into the management practices of Chugach Electric Association, Inc. (Chugach), after determining that the initial recommendations of the consultant hired to analyze the utility's entire operations had been successfully implemented. Of particular importance was the establishment by Chugach of a procedure approved by the Commission in 1986 to track and provide accountability for funding and budgeting of major capital projects. The Commission

will continue periodic review of certain parts of the utility's operations to ensure that planning activities and major project monitoring are functioning properly.

Investigation of Alaska Village Electric Cooperative, Inc.

After visiting nine villages (Emmonak, St. Mary's, St. Michael, Shaktoolik, Elim, Wales, Shishmaref, Noatak, and Kivalina), the Commission Staff reported that considerable progress had been made by Alaska Village Electric Cooperative, Inc. (AVEC), during the past year to eliminate the most serious safety hazards documented in a report to the Commission in 1985. AVEC has also improved its response time to village electric emergencies; however, Staff believes additional progress is needed and will continue to monitor the budget and scheduling of AVEC construction projects, as well as the time required for field support personnel to perform their required functions.

Investigation of Gwitchyaa Zhee Utility Company's Fuel Purchasing Practices

In 1985 the Commission began an investigation into the fuel purchasing practices of Gwitchyaa Zhee Utility Company (GZUC), the electric utility in Ft. Yukon. The investigation was instituted as a result of a complaint from a Fairbanks fuel supplier that the utility had purchased fuel from an affiliated company at a higher price than the Fairbanks fuel supplier had offered to the utility. Since both electric rates and PCE subsidy amount reflect fuel prices, the Commission determined there was cause to institute the investigation.

This investigation typifies the dilemma frequently facing the Commission in its regulation of small rural electric utilities. Increasingly, these utilities, including GZUC, are owned by villages or other associations committed to increasing the quality of life in rural Alaska. On the one hand, these utilities operate in the face of many practical difficulties. On the other hand, the customers of these utilities are entitled to receive reasonably priced utility services.

This investigation was concluded in 1986 when the Commission approved an agreement between the utility and the Commission Staff which provided a refund of over $40,000 to both its customers and the Alaska Power Authority.[2] In addition, the Commission will actively monitor GZUC's fuel procurement practices including price markups and competitive bid practices.

Line Extension Complaints Against Homer Electric Association, Inc.

Homer Electric Association, Inc. (HEA), is the subject of a complaint by two real estate developers regarding enforcement of HEA's current line extension policy. The issue in dispute, which was elevated to a formal proceeding before the Commission, is whether the line extension provision of HEA's tariff or whether the terms of the complainants' contracts signed prior to the date that the current tariff provision became effective is controlling. A decision is expected early in 1987.

Investigation into Gas-Main Extension Policy of ENSTAR Natural Gas Company

In response to consumer complaints in the Matanuska-Susitna Borough regarding ENSTAR Natural Gas Company's (ENSTAR) gas-main extension policy, the Commission Staff petitioned the Commission to open a docket of investigation to examine whether provisions of ENSTAR's tariff relating to the terms and conditions of payments for gas-main extensions were reasonable and appropriate. A consumer hearing in the Palmer/Wasilla area was held, in addition to a hearing to receive technical evidence on the complaint.

It was alleged by ENSTAR consumers in the Mat-Su Borough that ENSTAR's policy of requiring only those consumers who hooked up to gas within a twelve-month period to

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[2]To the extent any interim rate which includes PCE is greater than that established on a permanent basis, the Commission requires the utility to reimburse not only its customers but also the APA for any subsidy higher than that allowed by the permanent rate.

pay the entire cost of the extension, without a contribution from those who hooked up after the first year, was unreasonable and discriminatory.

As a result of this proceeding, ENSTAR's tariff was changed to provide that customers who are added within two full years following construction of a main extension funded by other consumers must contribute toward the cost of that extension.

Cost of Power Adjustment by Anchorage Municipal Light & Power Department

Most electric utilities have provisions in their tariffs which enable them to pass through to their ratepayers increases and decreases in their cost of fuel without being required to submit a complete rate filing to the Commission. Over the years, the Commission has found that a balancing account which is trued-up quarterly more accurately matches fuel expenses and revenues than a fuel adjustment clause which is usually revised monthly. Anchorage Municipal Light & Power Department (ML&P) has proposed to institute a balancing account in place of its surcharge provision. However, at issue is the appropriate balance in the balancing account at the time of its initial implementation. The difference ($418,000) between the utility's request and the Commission Staff's recommendation is the subject of briefing to the Commission. Concurrent with this proceeding is ML&P's request for a 16 percent rate increase. Commission determination regarding these filings is expected in 1987.

Rate Filing and Withdrawal by Chugach Electric Association, Inc.

The Commission held preliminary proceedings on a rate increase request by Chugach Electric Association, Inc. (Chugach), which resulted in approval of an interim increase of 2.16 percent. Chugach withdrew its request for the interim increase and refunds were made to Chugach consumers including its wholesale customers, Homer Electric Association, Inc., and Matanuska Electric Association, Inc.

Increase in PURPA Issues

Another part of the above-defined PURPA deals with cogeneration and small power production which provides that private businesses and individuals are entitled to operate qualifying generator units for their own use and sell any excess power to utility companies. (3 AAC 50.750--3 AAC 50.820.) Electric utilities are required by law to purchase this excess power at their avoided cost. Avoided cost is the cost to the utility for power it would be required to generate if the cogenerator's power were not available. Although simple in concept, the amount of a utility's avoided cost is rarely easy to determine. In addition to the specific cogeneration investigation discussed below, the Commission has recently received three formal complaints from cogenerators seeking Commission assistance in determining fair avoided costs. Furthermore, several other firms and individuals have expressed an interest in building facilities to sell power to utilities.

Complaint of Alaska Energy Management Corp. against Golden Valley Electric Association

As noted above, in the event an electric utility and an actual or potential qualifying power producer cannot agree on a price to be paid for generated electricity, the Commission is required by PURPA to establish a rate which a regulated utility must pay to a qualifying facility for electric energy. AEM, a corporation proposing to generate electricity from a coal-fired facility at Healy, Alaska, requested such a Commission determination in 1985. After lengthy hearings, the Commission determined that Golden Valley Electric Association, Inc., should begin paying an avoided capacity cost to AEM on the first day of January after the winter in which its peak demand reaches 120 megawatts. A further hearing was held in late 1986 on the actual rate to be paid once the 120 megawatt demand is triggered and a decision is expected in early 1987.

TELECOMMUNICATIONS

Federal/State Joint Board Activity

Chairman Marvin R. Weatherly is one of four state regulators who serve on Joint Boards[3] of the Federal Communications Commission (FCC). The mission of the Joint Boards is to:

(1) develop a procedure for allocating and recovering costs between national and state toll rates in a manner which furthers the FCC goal of a competitive marketplace while maintaining reliable and affordable nationwide telephone service; the procedure must include consideration of support for local telephone rates and lifeline rate assistance to low-income families. The past and current year focus is centered on the effect of the $2.00 subscriber line-charge on the concept of universal telephone service and whether or not this charge has suppressed local exchange bypass;[4]

(2) develop a mechanism to measure the minutes of use associated with cails being carried by various interexchange carriers such as Alascom, Inc. (Alascom); General Communication, Inc. (GCI); American Telephone and Telegraph (AT&T); MCI; Sprint, etc. This mission may be expanded to explore the problems associated with the measurement and treatment of arbitrage traffic; i.e. calls routed outside a state's jurisdiction and returned to the state as interstate traffic.

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[3]Joint Boards are convened to address particular complex telecommunications issues which are jurisdictional to the federal Commission but which have a significant effect on state policy. The recommendations of the Joint Boards are submitted to the FCC which, in most instances, accept them in toto.

[4]Bypass is the ability of a large telephone user to bypass use of the network of the local telephone company thereby creating a revenue shortfall for that company.

(3) determine how Alaska can be integrated with the national toll network in a manner which preserves the affordability of telephone service throughout Alaska while addressing AT&T's claims that support mechanisms for Alascom are putting an unfair cost burden on it. GCI claims that such support is inconsistent with competition.

The purpose of the Joint Boards is to monitor the effects of the competitive policies of the FCC, specifically to determine whether the lowering of interstate long distance rates have negatively affected intrastate long distance or local rates.

Certification and Fiber Optic Cable Issues - Anchorage to Whittier

Alascom, Inc. (Alascom), and Yukon Telephone Company, Inc. (YTC), alleged that the construction of a fiber optics system between Anchorage, Portage, and Whittier by the Anchorage Telephone Utility (ATU) violated the terms of its certificate, that the cost of construction is unreasonably high, and that this service, if provided by ATU, would have a negative effect on intrastate toll rates. Having determined that construction of the fiber optics system was in the public interest and denying Alascom's request to halt work on the project, the Commission reserved judgment on the remaining unresolved issues pending the completion of the system and requested that the parties enter into negotiations to settle their differences. The parties were unable to reach settlement; therefore, the Commission directed ATU to file detailed financial, operational, and technical information regarding these new facilities in order to resolve the following issues: a) the proper allocation of the system costs for settlement purposes; b) ATU's obligations to obtain state and federal certification, construction and/or operating authority for the system; c) the prudency of the investment; d) the appropriate treatment of the ATU contract with the Alaska Railroad; and e) whether ATU

or Yukon should ultimately own the fiber optics system. In order to resolve this dispute, the Commission directed ATU to file detailed financial, operational, and technical information regarding these new facilities. The Commission anticipates rendering a decision in this dispute in the near future.

Related to this matter and its resolution are the competing applications of ATU and YTC to provide local telephone service to Portage and its environs. These certification proceedings are presently before a contracted hearing officer, and a proposed decision is anticipated in early 1987.

Service to Ft. Richardson

On remand of the Supreme Court, the Commission conducted hearings regarding a part of an earlier Commission decision involving the competing applications of Matanuska Telephone Association, Inc. (MTA), and the Anchorage Telephone Utility (ATU), for authority to provide local exchange telephone services to the unofficial (Class "B") subscribers on the Ft. Richardson Military Reservation. The Supreme Court upheld that portion of the Commission's order that approved ATU's application to provide local exchange telephone service to residents of Ft. Richardson; it reversed the portion of the Commission decision which deleted from MTA's existing service area an isolated portion of the Ft. Richardson Military Reservation. The Commission concluded that there is no public convenience or necessity for MTA's service in the area deleted from its certificate as long as that portion remains a part of the military reservation. Should the military relinquish the land in question, resulting in a need for service, the Commission will take additional testimony to determine which utility, MTA or ATU is the more fit to provide local telephone service.

Competing Applications in Fairbanks Area

In November, 1985, a comparative hearing was held in Fairbanks to consider the competing applications of Summit Telephone Company, (Summit) a small, privately owned

local exchange telephone company and Fairbanks Municipal Utilities System to provide service to approximately 20 customers outside the Fairbanks City limits. Summit was granted a certificate of public convenience and necessity to provide the service in 1986. The primary basis of the Commission's decision favoring Summit was that it had been providing low-cost, reliable service to customers in the area for a significant period of time and that most of the customers preferred that Summit continue to provide the service.

Application of General Communication, Inc.,
To Provide Intrastate Telephone Service

In December, 1986, GCI filed a formal application to provide instrastate long distance toll service in Alaska. Proposing regulations which have been noticed and are scheduled for hearing in April, 1987, GCI offered a plan which is intended to require competitors of Alascom to pay their share of the costs to maintain service, on an average rate basis, throughout Alaska. Essentially this means that revenues received by Alascom as a monopoly intrastate carrier, which have been used to keep rates affordable in the more remote parts of Alaska, and which are potentially no longer received or substantially reduced when instate competition is introduced, will be paid by the competing carriers to Alascom. Aside from the obvious issue of the desirability and necessity of instrastate long distance competition, other significant issues raised by the GCI application include:

- the development of a reasonable and affordable formula to compensate Alascom if it is to continue to be required to provide service throughout Alaska;

- should there be a limit on the number of competitors authorized to provide intrastate toll service;

- should a competitor to Alascom be regulated, in whole or in part;

- should Alascom continue to be regulated on toll routes that are designated "open for competition";

- will intrastate toll competition have a positive or negative effect on reliable and reasonably priced local exchange service;

- if local telephone rates increase as a result of competition, will bypassing of local networks be encouraged?

The Commission anticipates significant interest in GCI's application from Alascom, the local telephone companies, interested consumers and their representatives, as well as from other potential long lines carriers such as MCI and Sprint.

Ancillary issues not directly addressed by the regulations include:

- whether there is an optimum subsidy that should be provided on high cost routes;

- whether local consumers should pay a charge to access the the intrastate toll network similar to the charge ($2.00 per line) in effect for interstate network access;

- what would be the mechanism for administering an intrastate access charge.

Investigation into Alleged Unauthorized
Use of the Intrastate Toll Network

During Commission consideration of a request by a local telephone company for guidance on routing calls from local exchange telephone customers using an unauthorized toll carrier, allegations were made that General Communications, Inc. (GCI), had allowed its network to be used to complete unauthorized intrastate toll calls. If such unauthorized carriage has occurred, it would be a violation of AS 42.05.221(a). The Commission determined that good cause had been shown to open a docket of investigation on this issue. Noting that additional information, mostly of a technical nature, was needed before a final determination could be made, the Commission ordered its Staff to investigate the allegations of Alascom, Inc., that unauthorized carriage by GCI was occurring and GCI's response that if its customers were using the intrastate network via its interstate network[5] (completing an instate toll call using the GCI 800 number), there is no technical way to stop this from occurring. After the Commission determined there was prima facie evidence to begin this investigation, GCI agreed (by letter to the Commission), to block where possible, the use of the intrastate toll network by its customers. The Commission Staff will not only investigate the technical limitations of determining whether inter- and intrastate traffic can be distinguished before it reaches the facilities of a toll carrier but will also explore the question of compensation for unauthorized usage of the intrastate toll network.

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[5]GCI has been providing interstate message toll service to selected cities in Alaska since it received operating authority from the Federal Communications Commission in 1982.

Dispute over Toll Settlements Between
Alascom, Inc., and Anchorage Telephone Utility

The allegations of Alascom that the Anchorage Telephone Utility (ATU) owes it over $17 million in intrastate revenues, which ATU has collected on behalf of Alascom but has failed to remit to the long lines carrier, raises a number of significant communications issues which may have an effect on other local telephone companies, including whether or not the local companies should share in whatever Alascom's actual rate of return is rather than a specific contracted percentage. After initial oral argument and evidence, the Commission recently made preliminary findings which supported many of Alascom's specific contentions. However, the Commission will take additional evidence, as well as require its Staff to perform a financial audit of ATU's records, before making a final decision in this matter.

Dispute Between Alascom, Inc., and
United Utilities, Inc., over
Ownership of Microwave Facilities

A longstanding dispute between Alascom and United Utilities, Inc. (United), regarding the ownership of microwave facilities associated with toll interconnection to United's exchange operations in the Calista region was resolved by this Commission, acting for the FCC, an unusual practice rarely implemented by the FCC. Both companies had submitted mutually exclusive applications to own and operate the microwave facilities. After being advised that the matter could take up to ten years for the FCC to adjudicate, the companies agreed that this Commission had the "expertise" to properly recommend a resolution to the conflict.

After hearing, a Commission recommendation supporting the application of United was formally adopted by the FCC.

Complaint of Alascom, Inc., Against
Ketchikan Public Utilities

Alascom filed a complaint with the Commission, alleging that the City of Ketchikan's calculation of its payment in lieu of taxes billed to Ketchikan Public Utilities (KPU) resulted in an unjustifiable transfer of revenues from Alascom to the City of Ketchikan. KPU then filed a motion for preliminary injunction requesting the court to prohibit the Commission from acting upon Alascom's complaint and requesting court action to resolve the dispute. The Commission opposed the requested injunction and asked the court to defer to the Commission's primary jurisdiction under AS 42.-05.321. The court denied KPU's request and deferred primary jurisdiction to the Commission. Before hearing, Alascom and KPU reached an agreement which was approved by the Commission.

Consideration of the Rate Design of Alascom, Inc., and Its Filing of Tariff Revisions for Permanent and Interim Rate Increases

The appropriateness of Alascom, Inc.'s (Alascom), current rate design is before the Commission to determine the reasonableness, in terms of cost and policy, of the long distance rates in Alaska. However, before the Commission can address this important issue, it is necessary to determine the current revenue requirement for Alascom (i.e., the size of a pie must be known before determining how large or small the pieces should be!). Because of the significant policy decisions of the FCC on Alascom's revenue situation, Alascom's prior revenue requirement, determined and litigated in the late seventies, was considered too outdated for use in the rate design exercise. Therefore, the Commission, after taking evidence from Alascom, Commission Staff, intervenors, the Alaska Consumer Action Program (ACAP) and the Department of Defense, recently issued its order setting forth decisions on certain policy questions relating to Alascom's revenue requirement. Computations are currently being made by the utility and Commission Staff based on the Commission's decision to determine whether Alascom's current level of revenues should be reduced. During FY88 the rate

design issues should come before the Commission for hearing. It is expected that interest in this proceeding will be intense, particularly from local exchange companies, competitors of Alascom, large users of the intrastate toll network, and ACAP.

Transfer and Sale of the Cable Television Utilities in Anchorage and Soldotna

Because of the potential for anticompetitive abuse when a long distance, local exchange telephone company,[6] and cable television utility have common ownership, the Commission in 1984 ordered Pacific Telecom, Inc., the parent company of Alascom, Inc., to divest itself of InletVisions, Inc. (INVI) (a subsidiary of MultiVisions, Ltd. (MVL)), which provided cable service in Kenai and Soldotna.

In response to that directive Sonic Cable Television of Alaska, Inc., filed an application in late 1985 seeking to purchase the assets of not only INVI but also its parent, MVL, as well. Following public hearing at which many persons, including representatives of the communications media, learning institutions, and churches provided public testimony, the Commission, in 1986, approved the sale of INVI and MVL subject to several conditions.

Applications To Provide Cable Television Service in Seward

Competing joint venture applications, one by McCaw/Rock Seward Cable System (McCaw/Rock) and the other by UniVista, Inc., and General Telephone Company of Alaska, to provide cable television service to Seward were considered by the Commission during 1986. Following hearings in both Seward and Anchorage and lengthy briefing by the

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[6]The local exchange carrier involved was Glacier State Telephone Company (now incorporated into Telephone Utilities of the Northland, Inc.), also a wholly owned subsidiary of Pacific Telecom, Inc.; and it provided local exchange service on the Kenai Peninsula.

applicants, the hearing officer assigned to the case rendered her proposed decision to approve McCaw/Rock's application. After review of the record and applicants' responses to the proposed decision, the Commission accepted the hearing officer's recommendation.

WATER AND SEWER

Water and Sewer Applications in the North Slope Borough

The Commission completed its review and approved the application of North Slope Borough Utilities (NSBU) for certificates of public convenience and necessity for authority to furnish water and sewer service within the villages of Anaktuvuk Pass, Atqusuk, Barrow, Kaktovik, Nuiqsut, Point Hope, Point Lay, and Wainwright. The Commission granted NSBU applications, except for Barrow.

The North Slope Borough (NSB) installed a utilidor system in Barrow and through this is able to provide water and sewer service through direct hook-up for residents of the village. The NSB contracts with Barrow Utilities and Electric Cooperative, Inc. (BUECI), a regulated utility, to operate NSB's water and sewer facilities in Barrow. The contract provides that BUECI will operate and maintain the water and sewer facilities owned by NSB in Barrow and that BUECI will be paid by NSB, on a non-profit basis, for its entire cost of maintenance and operation of the utilidor system. The rates for the water and sewer service are established by an ordinance of the NSB, and charged by BUECI pursuant to its contract with NSB.

In view of the foregoing, the Commission exempted NSBU from requirements (AS 42.-05.711(d)) to obtain a certificate of public convenience and necessity to serve Barrow. While the rates charged by BUECI for water and sewer service are normally subject to the jurisdiction of the Commission, in this case, because of the contract

between BUECI and the NSB, and rates being set by NSB ordinance, the Commission concluded that there was no public interest in Commission regulation of those rates.

Competing Water and Sewer Applications in Fairbanks

Prior to FY86, College Utilities Corp. (CUC) and the Fairbanks Municipal Utilities System filed competing applications to add new territory to their respective water and sewer service areas. Following public hearings the Commission ultimately determined that the new territory should be apportioned between the applicants.

Matters Involving the Anchorage Sewer Utility

Before the Commission in 1986 was the consideration of many complex and contested issues regarding the rate increase request of Anchorage Sewer Utility (ASU). The Commission granted ASU a rate increase of 66 percent in three increments over the permanent rates in effect in 1983. Approximately half of the increase resulted from the decision of the Municipality of Anchorage not to continue to offset sewer rates with municipal assistance revenues.

During the pendancy of the proceeding, the Commission received a complaint against the utility alleging that the sewer rates charged to dentists under the existing rate structure were unjust and inequitable. The Commission denied the relief sought by the complainant to immediately lower the sewer rates to this group of consumers but ordered ASU to immediately file a cost-of-service study upon approval of its permanent revenue requirement. The study has been filed, and the Commission expects to complete consideration of an appropriate rate design for ASU before the end of FY87.

As a result of evidence received in these and prior Commission proceedings, the Commission ordered a management audit of ASU in order to address and seek correction of procedures believed to have had a negative effect on the utility and its customers.

A consultant will be hired to assist Commission Staff in this regard, and it is anticipated that the results of the audit will be available at the beginning of the next fiscal year.

Rate Case of Anchorage Water Utility

In December, 1985, Anchorage Water Utility (AWU) filed a request for a permanent rate increase of 32.22 percent. Hearings were conducted by a Hearing Officer; and after review of the record, the recommendation of the Hearing Officer, and the comments of the parties on the recommendation, the Commission in October, 1986, awarded AWU a permanent rate increase of 15.03 percent. Many of the issues in the case were identical to the issues adjudicated in the rate case of Anchorage Sewer Utility (ASU) and the parties agreed that the results of the ASU rate case could be applied to AWU. The primary remaining issue was what methodology should be used to determine the return which AWU should be allowed to earn and the appropriate amount of that return. While the Commission decided that AWU should be allowed to earn a return on equity of 13.5 percent in this case, it left open the possibility that future AWU returns could be determined based on a debt service coverage methodology.

Payment in Lieu of Assessment

The formal complaint by Ronald Feiger, et al., against the Anchorage water and sewer utilities attacks the utilities' practice of charging payments in lieu of assessments (PILA) to lot and home owners seeking to connect to utility facilities initially installed to benefit others, who may also have paid all or part of the cost of that initial extension and are reimbursed through the PILA. Among the defects or problems alleged to exist under this practice are non-conformance with municipal assessment law, lack of notice before establishment of the PILA, the accrual of interest without a legal obligation, inequities in the method of assessment reimbursement, of developers for costs previously included in lot sales prices, and the refusal by financial institutions to mortgage lots and homes until PILA's are paid - even where

the owners do not seek to connect to the utility facilities at time of mortgaging and adequate private water wells and septic systems exist on the lots. Some facets of this problem were addressed by the last legislative session in AS 42.05.385. This matter has also been to the Superior Court, which remanded complainants to the jurisdiction of the Commission. Lengthy briefing has been completed, and oral argument will be held in early 1987. An initial decision will then be proposed by a contracted hearing officer.

PIPELINE

Trans Alaska Pipeline System Settlement

All eight carriers on the Trans Alaska Pipeline System (TAPS) are signatory to a negotiated settlement, agreed to by Tesoro, Mapco, Inc., and the State of Alaska and approved by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) in 1986. Because the transportation of intrastate oil shipments are jurisdictional to the Commission, the TAPS carriers were ordered to file their intrastate settlement agreement with this Commission.

The Commission Staff, Petrostar, and Arctic Energy Co. (small refineries located near Fairbanks) are opposing the settlement. A Commission decision is expected following briefing and oral argument in April, 1987.

Rate Case of Kuparuk Transportation Company

The rate case of Kuparuk Transportation Company (KTC) has proceeded based on the original intent that concurrent proceedings before this Commission and the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission would be held. Based on a review of the company's filings and the Commission's desire to review unique recommendations regarding rate base methodology submitted by KTC, the Commission decided that separate hearings be

held before this Commission following the conclusion of the TAPS proceeding referred to above.

KTC, the State of Alaska, and the Commission Staff have filed their direct testimony, and the Commission is now awaiting rebuttal testimony from the parties. While scheduling of the hearing in this case was anticipated for 1987, fluctuations in the world price of oil could require a different procedural approach.

Rate Case of Milne Point Pipeline Company

Unlike KTC, Milne Point Pipeline Company (Milne Point) was not ordered to be a concurrent proceeding. As a result of a procedural request made before the FERC, it appears that the Milne Point case before FERC will be dismissed. The intervenors and the parties to that proceeding appear to have withdrawn their protest and, therefore, no FERC proceeding on Milne Point will be held.

A similar request may be made to this Commission. However, the Commission is proceeding on the presumption that this rate case will go forward sometime in 1987 following the completion of the TAPS proceeding. Alternative considerations as to disposition of this case could certainly be required as a result of oil price changes, and such procedural alternatives will be addressed after formal submission to the Commission.

OTHER MATTERS

Personnel Changes

Commissioner Marvin Weatherly became Chairman of the Commission in February, 1986, and Kathleen Whiteaker was reappointed to a six-year term in December, 1986.

Ted Moninski, formerly Deputy Director of the Commission, was selected as Executive Director following the retirement of Jack Farleigh.

Staff Reductions

As a result of the State's fiscal crisis, Commission personnel have been reduced by 13 people (25 percent) since July 1, 1985. Positions eliminated or vacated by forced layoff and early retirement include:

- deputy director
- economist
- supervisor of support staff
- administrative law judge (assigned primarily to jurisdictional oil matters)
- three utility financial analysts
- draft person
- utility tariff specialist
- consumer specialist
- receptionist
- engineer
- clerical support staff

Small Utility Day

In an effort to assist small utilities, especially those serving the more remote areas in Alaska, to understand the functions and practices of the Commission, a morning was set aside for owners and managers of small telephone, electric, and water utilities to speak directly with the Commissioners about regulatory issues and utility concerns. Out of the 38 utilities invited to the meeting, approximately 30 utility personnel attended. In the afternoon, these utility personnel met many of the Commission Staff who provided response to their inquiries, were available to answer questions raised by the utilities.

Improved Procedures

Following more than two years of planning and the award of a competitive bid contract, a new computer system was installed at the Commission by Hewlett Packard. The Commission has streamlined many of its operations including the establishment of an electronic intra-office mail system which handles 1000 messages each week and a data base management system which provides instant access to research data.

Fast Track Application Process

The Commission has instituted new procedures to expedite the processing of applications for certificates of public convenience and necessity. Assuming all necessary information has been filed and there is no protest or competition to the application, the Commission has set a 60-day objective following public notice for its staff to analyze and recommend action regarding the applications. Commission decision regarding uncontested applications are acted on during its bi-monthly Open Meetings.

Open Meetings

As a result of legislative interest in the deliberative meetings of the Commission, a policy has been implemented which provides for two additional monthly open Commission meetings at which uncontested matters before the Commission are decided. Prior to these meetings the Commission schedules an hour devoted to public participation on matters of interest to the public. The only limitation on subjects is that specific matters before the Commission for adjudication cannot be addressed.

FINANCIAL INFORMATION COVERING ALL FULLY REGULATED UTILITIES
1982 - 1985
(Calendar Years)

NET PLANT	1982	1983	1984	1985
Electric	$ 698,589,009	$ 761,172,055	$ 868,585,700	$ 928,106,153
Gas	72,379,288	101,727,952	150,595,313	156,862,254
Refuse	2,366,487	2,761,660	4,210,976	4,534,264
Telephone[1]	804,277,836	838,174,149	845,161,739	860,562,669
Wastewater	29,650,365	36,539,312	26,724,191	31,801,878
Water	33,442,126	33,367,411	32,473,577	36,846,702
	$1,640,705,111	$1,773,742,539	$1,927,751,496	$2,018,713,920

TOTAL REVENUE	1982	1983	1984	1985
Electric	$222,642,850	$266,648,553	$298,500,730	$ 337,869,851
Gas	79,325,889	116,674,008	131,309,586	164,884,920
Refuse	7,801,477	9,194,910	12,603,404	15,142,654
Telephone[1]	423,887,102	492,521,502	490,132,328	531,939,681
Wastewater	11,696,599	17,203,717	20,516,932	18,541,709
Water	13,579,667	15,544,339	16,205,036	17,397,669
	$758,933,584	$917,787,029	$969,268,016	$1,085,776,484

NET INCOME	1982	1983	1984	1985
Electric	$ 10,870,835	$ 22,444,650	$ 33,307,790	$ 33,967,531
Gas	6,449,713	7,809,112	8,440,111	10,105,538
Refuse	(52,453)	(92,260)	374,251	651,204
Telephone[1]	70,967,210	104,713,290	82,131,713	75,860,609
Wastewater	1,312,215	293,171	1,624,991	1,509,274
Water	3,242,378	2,284,041	3,058,232	2,323,280
	$ 92,789,898	$137,452,004	$128,937,088	$124,417,436

USERS	1982	1983	1984	1985
Electric	138,233	162,989	172,103	188,476
Gas	54,585	62,913	70,567	73,089
Refuse	21,958	29,161	33,277	35,296
Telephone	167,140	189,523	203,733	186,517
Wastewater	35,048	38,228	41,080	43,557
Water	33,740	37,573	36,756	42,714
	450,704	520,387	557,516	569,649

[1] Includes financial data from Alascom, Inc., the long lines carrier. See pp. 55-69 for telecommunication utilities data.

FINANCIAL INFORMATION COVERING FULLY REGULATED
OIL PIPELINE COMPANIES
1982 - 1985
(in 000's)
(Calendar Years)

	1982	1983	1984	1985
Carrier Property				
Gross	$9,746,833	$9,799,810	$10,506,900	$9,881,973
Net	$7,806,099	$7,585,705	$ 7,682,645	7,116,082
Revenue				
Gross	$4,225,369	$3,569,066	$ 3,952,577	3,233,867
Net	$3,070,256	$2,725,591	$ 1,748,505	1,348,289
Throughput (Barrels)[1]	688,308	700,004	707,443	666,239

[1] Crude Oil.

CERTIFICATED ELECTRIC UTILITIES

*Akutan, City of
Alaska Electric Light & Power Company
Alaska Electric Generation and
Transmission Cooperative, Inc.
Alaska Power & Telephone Company
Alaska Village Electric
Cooperative, Inc.
Andreanof Electric Corporation
Aniak Light and Power Company, Inc.
Arctic Utilities, Inc.
*Atmautluak Joint Utilities
Barrow Utilities and Electric
Cooperative, Inc.
Bethel Utilities Corporation, Inc.
Bettles Light & Power, Inc.
*Chignik, City of
*Chistochina Trading Post
Chugach Electric Association, Inc.
*Circle Electric
Richard Hutchinson d/b/a
Copper Valley Electric
Association, Inc.
*Cordova Electric Cooperative, Inc.
*Eagle Power Company
Ralph E. Helmer d/b/a
Egegik Light and Power
Homer Lee Leonard d/b/a
*Fairbanks Municipal Utilities System
City of Fairbanks d/b/a
Far North Utilities
G & K, Inc.
*Galena, City of

(*)NOT REGULATED by Alaska Public Utilities Commission as to rates and services.

CERTIFICATED ELECTRIC UTILITIES (CONT.)

*Glacier Highway Electric
Association, Inc.
Golden Valley Electric
Association, Inc.
Gwitchyaa Zhee Utility Company
Haines Light & Power Company, Inc.
Homer Electric Association, Inc.
*Hughes Power & Light Company
I-N-N Electric Cooperative, Inc.
*Ipnatchiaq Electric Company
*Ketchikan, City of
*King Cove, City of
Kodiak Electric Association, Inc.
*Kotlik, City of
Kotzebue Electric Association, Inc.
*Kwethluk Incorporated
Levelock Electric Cooperative, Inc.
Manley Utility Company, Inc.
*Manokotak Power Company
Matanuska Electric Association, Inc.
McGrath Light & Power Company
Middle Kuskokwim Electric
Cooperative, Inc.
Municipal Light & Power Department
Municipality of Anchorage d/b/a
*Naknek Electric Association, Inc.
Napakiak Ircinaq Power Company
*Native Village of Nikolski
Umnak Power Company d/b/a
*Nelson Lagoon Electric
Cooperative, Inc.

(*)NOT REGULATED by Alaska Public Utilities Commission as to rates and services.

CERTIFICATED ELECTRIC UTILITIES (CONT.)

*Nome, City of
Nome Light & Power Utilities d/b/a
*North Slope Borough Power & Light Company
North Slope Borough d/b/a
Northway Power & Light, Inc.
Nushagak Electric Cooperative, Inc.
*Paxson Lodge, Inc.
Pelican Utility Company
*Petersburg, City of
Sand Point Electric Company, Inc.(1)
*Semloh Supply
Weldon S. Holmes d/b/a
*Seward, City of
*Sitka, City and Borough of
*St. Paul, City of
Tanana Power Company, Inc.
Teller Power Company
Helen M. and Robert R. Blodgett d/b/a
*Thorne Bay, City of
Tlingit-Haida Regional Electrical Authority
Tuntutuliak Community Services
Association, Inc.
*Unalaska, City of
*Weisner Trading Company
*Wrangell, City of
Yakutat Power, Inc.

(*)NOT REGULATED by Alaska Public Utilities Commission as to rates and services.

(1)Certificate No. 230 was transferred from Pelican Utility Company to Sand Point Electric Company, Inc., in 1986.

ELECTRIC UTILITIES
(1985 Calendar Year)

Utility	Net Plant	Revenues		Users
		Total Revenues	Net Income	
(Gross Operating Revenue greater than $5,000,000)				
Alaska Electric Light & Power Company	$ 36,526,452	$ 16,551,630	$ 758,097	10,710
Alaska Village Electric Cooperative, Inc.[1]	23,864,478	11,548,022	563,856	4,672
Chugach Electric Association, Inc.	360,541,250	97,051,827	14,533,318	58,713
Copper Valley Electric Association, Inc.	14,310,043	7,229,017	865,775	2,323
Golden Valley Electric Association, Inc.	122,259,215	42,647,009	3,373,060	25,059
Homer Electric Association, Inc.	70,947,394	28,477,467	2,655,173	16,165
Kodiak Electric Association, Inc.	26,568,384	12,106,789	2,804,601	4,024
Matanuska Electric Association, Inc.	99,197,479	38,021,882	4,316,796	26,678
Municipal Light & Power Department Municipality of Anchorage d/b/a	144,442,370	56,579,459	1,011,063	30,558
Subtotal	$898,657,065	$310,213,102	$30,881,739	178,902
(Gross Operating Revenue greater than $1,500,000 but less than $5,000,000)				
Alaska Power & Telephone Company	$ 2,902,490	$ 3,047,178	$ 352,082	1,529
Arctic Utilities, Inc.[2]	2,732,249	4,185,866	535,897	25
Barrow Utilities and Electric Cooperative, Inc.	1,105,062	2,200,768	928,716	1,231
Bethel Utilities Corporation, Inc.	2,781,816	4,240,333	128,504	1,631
Kotzebue Electric Association, Inc.	3,383,891	2,982,594	312,398	944
Nushagak Electric Cooperative, Inc.	4,844,043	2,252,667	184,124	1,082
Tlingit-Haida Regional Electrical Authority	5,501,162	2,864,219	249,277	911
Subtotal	$23,250,713	$21,773,625	$2,690,998	7,353

[1] Communities being furnished electric utility service by Alaska Village Electric Cooperative, Inc.

Alakanuk	Hooper Bay	New Stuyahok	Scammon Bay
Ambler	Huslia	Noatak	Selawik
Andreafsky	Kaltag	Noorvik	Shageluk
Anvik	Kasigluk	Nulato	Shaktoolik
Chevak	Kiana	Nunapitchuk	Shishmaref
Eek	Kivalina	Old Harbor	Shungnak
Elim	Koyuk	Pilot Station	Stebbins
Emmonak	Lower Kalskag	Pitkas Point	Togiak
Gambell	Marshall	Quinhagak	Toksook Bay
Goodnews Bay	Mekoryuk	St. Marys	Tununak
Grayling	Minto	St. Michael	Upper Kalskag
Holy Cross	Mountain Village	Savoonga	Wales

[2] Information Presented for Year Ended 6/30/85.

ELECTRIC UTILITIES (CONT.)
(1985 Calendar Year)

Utility	Net Plant	Revenues		Users
		Total Revenues	Net Income	
(Gross Operating Revenue greater than $500,000 but less than $1,500,000)				
Aniak Light and Power Company, Inc.	$ 314,789	$ 618,573	$ 83,597	170
G & K, Inc.		(Not Reported)		
Gwitchyaa Zhee Utility Company[3]	555,659	671,536	(26,331)	296
Haines Light & Power Company, Inc.	1,177,642	1,307,287	91,302	740
I-N-N Electric Cooperative, Inc.	1,535,948	636,877	28,608	226
McGrath Light & Power Company		(Not Reported)		
Sand Point Electric Company, Inc.[4]		(Not Reported)		
Tanana Power Company, Inc.	751,257	631,920	53,876	178
Yakutat Power, Inc.	651,880	744,488	54,336	298
Subtotal	$ 4,987,175	$ 4,610,681	$ 285,388	1,908
(Gross Operating Revenue less than $500,000)				
Andreanof Electric Corporation[2]	$ 154,533	$ 98,832	$ 15,395	37
Bettles Light & Power, Inc.	305,347	443,071	24,903	50
Egegik Light and Power Homer Lee Leonard d/b/a	244,407	167,855	62,769	65
Levelock Electric Cooperative, Inc.[3]	64,082	155,592	17,865	57
Manley Utility Company, Inc.[5]	187,974	50,976	(15,710)	70
Manokotak Power Company, Inc.		(Not Reported)		
Napakiak Ircinaq Power Company	124,300	183,175	(4,675)	Not reported
Northway Power & Light, Inc.	194,639	328,534	26,724	91
Pelican Utility Company		(Not Reported)		
Teller Power Company Helen M. and Robert R. Blodgett d/b/a		(Not Reported)		
Subtotal	$ 1,211,200	$ 1,272,443	$ 109,406	313
TOTALS	$928,106,153	$337,869,851	$33,967,531	188,476

(2) Information Presented for Year Ended 6/30/85.

(3) Information Presented for nine-month period 7/1/84 - 4/30/85.

(4) Certificate No. 230 was transferred from Pelican Utility Company to Sand Point Electric Company, Inc., in 1986.

(5) United Companies, Inc., acquired controlling interest of Manley Utility Company, Inc., in 1985.

SAMPLE MONTHLY RESIDENTIAL ELECTRIC RATES
(As of December 31, 1985 - Fuel Cost Rate Adjustments Included Where Available)

COMMUNITY	100 KWH	500 KWH	1,000 KWH	1,500 KWH	Power Cost Equalization[1]	UTILITY SERVING COMMUNITY
Anchorage	$ 10.43	$ 34.16	$ 63.83	$ 93.49		Municipal Light & Power Department, Municipality of Anchorage d/b/a
Anchorage	11.59	36.01	66.52	97.04		Chugach Electric Association, Inc.
Andreanof	55.00	200.00	325.00	450.00	26.50¢/KWH	Andreanof Electric Corporation
Angoon	37.06	175.90	337.70	499.50	21.93¢/KWH	Tlingit-Haida Regional Electrical Authority
Aniak	42.48	202.68	395.63	588.58	22.35¢/KWH	Aniak Light and Power Company, Inc.
AVEC Communities	44.15	220.75	441.50	662.25	29.69¢/KWH	Alaska Village Electric Cooperative, Inc.
Barrow	15.00	66.00	121.56	177.12		Barrow Utilities and Electric Cooperative, Inc.
Bethel	22.38	93.46	173.86	254.27	7.26¢/KWH	Bethel Utilities Corporation, Inc.
Bettles	49.50	247.50	495.00	742.50	35.19¢/KWH	Bettles Light & Power, Inc.
Central	50.89	254.45	508.90	763.35	33.38¢/KWH	Far North Utilities
Chuathbaluk	59.00	295.00	590.00	885.00	41.80¢/KWH	Middle Kuskokwim Electric Cooperative, Inc.
Chugiak	18.44	52.18	94.35	133.01		Matanuska Electric Association, Inc.
Cold Bay	36.15	140.75	271.50	402.25	15.43¢/KWH	G & K, Inc.
Copper Center	26.40	100.10	185.10	270.10		Copper Valley Electric Association, Inc.
Craig	21.28	92.84	182.29	271.74	7.41¢/KWH	Alaska Power & Telephone Company
Crooked Creek	59.00	295.00	590.00	885.00	41.80¢/KWH	Middle Kuskokwim Electric Cooperative, Inc.
Delta Junction	19.99	59.93	101.11	142.29		Golden Valley Electric Association, Inc.
Dillingham	26.57	100.34	186.70	273.18	9.64¢/KWH	Nushagak Electric Cooperative, Inc.
Douglas	15.50	49.50	92.00	134.50		Alaska Electric Light & Power Company
Eagle River	18.44	52.18	94.35	133.01		Matanuska Electric Association, Inc.
Egegik	54.79	273.95	547.90	821.85	33.32¢/KWH	Egegik Light and Power Homer Lee Leonard d/b/a
Fairbanks	19.99	59.93	101.11	142.29		Golden Valley Electric Association, Inc.
Fort Yukon	45.01	165.09	277.69	390.29	18.66¢/KWH	Gwitchyaa Zhee Utility Company

[1] State assistance credited to customer bills on a cents/KWH basis for consumption up to 750 KWH per customer.

SAMPLE MONTHLY RESIDENTIAL ELECTRIC RATES (CONT.)

(As of December 31, 1985 - Fuel Cost Rate Adjustments Included where Available)

COMMUNITY	100 KWH	500 KWH	1,000 KWH	1,500 KWH	Power Cost Equalization[1]	UTILITY SERVING COMMUNITY
Glennallen	$ 26.40	$100.10	$185.10	$270.10		Copper Valley Electric Association, Inc.
Haines	25.45	90.45	165.93	236.68	.0594¢/KWH	Haines Light & Power Company, Inc.
Halibut Cove	23.32	57.62	100.50	143.38		Homer Electric Association, Inc.
Healy	19.99	59.93	101.11	142.29		Golden Valley Electric Association, Inc.
Homer	22.27	52.41	90.08	121.63		Homer Electric Association, Inc.
Hoonah	37.06	175.90	337.70	499.50	21.93¢/KWH	Tlingit-Haida Regional Electrical Authority
Hope	11.59	36.01	66.52	97.04		Chugach Electric Association, Inc.
Hydaburg	27.64	121.52	238.87	356.22	14.83¢/KWH	Alaska Power & Telephone Company
Iliamna	45.57	227.85	455.70	683.55	26.02¢/KWH	I-N-N Electric Cooperative, Inc.
Juneau	15.50	49.50	92.00	134.50		Alaska Electric Light & Power Company
Kake	37.06	175.90	337.70	499.50	21.93¢/KWH	Tlingit-Haida Regional Electrical Authority
Kasaan	37.06	175.90	337.70	499.50	21.93¢/KWH	Tlingit-Haida Regional Electrical Authority
Kenai	22.27	52.41	90.08	121.63		Homer Electric Association, Inc.
Klawock	37.06	175.90	337.70	499.50	21.93¢/KWH	Tlingit-Haida Regional Electrical Authority
Kodiak	14.93	67.15	120.20	170.75		Kodiak Electric Association, Inc.
Kotzebue	31.60	111.76	211.96	312.16	9.98¢/KWH	Kotzebue Electric Association, Inc.
Levelock	52.00	260.00	520.00	780.00	41.80¢/KWH	Levelock Electric Cooperative, Inc.
Manokotak	30.00	150.00	300.00	450.00	21.10¢/KWH	Manokotak Power Company
McGrath	39.95	188.27	361.54	534.81	28.26¢/KWH	McGrath Light & Power Company
Moose Pass	11.59	36.01	66.52	97.04		Chugach Electric Association, Inc.
Napakiak	47.00	235.00	470.00	705.00	38.50¢/KWH	Napakiak Ircinaq Power Company
Nenana	19.99	59.93	101.11	142.29		Golden Valley Electric Association, Inc.
Ninilchik	22.27	52.41	90.08	121.63		Homer Electric Association, Inc.

[1] State assistance credited to customer bills on a cents/KWH basis for consumption up to 750 KWH per customer.

[illegible]

(As of December 31, 1985 - Fuel Cost Rate Adjustments Included Where Applicable)

Community	100 kWh	500 kWh	1,000 kWh	1,500 kWh	Power Cost Equalization[1]	Utility Serving Community
North Pole	$ 19.69	$ 93.01	$187.01	$280.52		Golden Valley Electric Association, Inc.
Northway	27.55	137.65	275.32	412.98	10.2¢/kWh	Northway Power & Light, Inc.
Palmer	16.64	52.10	94.35	135.01		Matanuska Electric Association, Inc.
Pelican	15.10	75.50	151.00	226.50	2.4¢/kWh	Pelican Utility Company
Port Graham	25.50	97.60	188.50	240.00		Alaska Electric Association, Inc.
Port Lions	14.55	67.15	125.23	170.69		Kodiak Electric Association, Inc.
Red Devil	59.00	295.00	590.00	885.00	61.8¢/kWh	Alaska Rubdown Electric Association, Inc.
Saint Paul[2]	35.10	142.79	280.44	418.09	6.4¢/kWh	Saint Paul Electric Company, Inc.
Saltery	22.02	97.02	159.52	142.02		Alaska Electric Association, Inc.
Savoonga	24.66	86.23	156.54	252.79	5.1¢/kWh	Alaska Power & Telephone Company
Shaktoolik	59.00	295.00	590.00	885.00	61.8¢/kWh	Alaska Rubdown Electric Association, Inc.
Solomon	22.27	92.61	85.00	131.62		Alaska Electric Association, Inc.
Sterling	22.27	92.61	90.58	131.62		Alaska Electric Association, Inc.
Stony River	59.00	295.00	590.00	885.00	61.8¢/kWh	Alaska Rubdown Electric Association, Inc.
Tanacross	18.68	93.19	94.19	139.01		Matanuska Electric Association, Inc.
Tanana	44.55	211.00	405.41	598.91	21.1¢/kWh	Tanana Power Company, Inc.
Teller	55.75	268.75	537.50	806.25	45.2¢/kWh	Teller Power Company Water & Ice owned & Storage shed
Tok/Dot Lake	25.11	115.43	215.43	326.32	9.2¢/kWh	Alaska Power & Telephone Company
Unalakleet	32.89	136.43	195.33	293.23	11.4¢/kWh	Matanuska Electric Association, Inc.
Venetie	25.43	97.58	182.15	240.61		Golden Valley Electric Association, Inc.
Wasilla	16.64	52.10	94.35	135.01		Matanuska Electric Association, Inc.

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(1) Energy assistance credited to customer bills on a centum/kWh basis for consumption up to 750 kWh per customer.

(2) Certificate No. 230 was transferred from Pelican Utility Company to Saint Paul Electric Company, Inc. in 1986.

SAMPLE MONTHLY RESIDENTIAL ELECTRIC RATES (CONT.)
(As of December 31, 1985 - Fuel Cost Rate Adjustments Included Where Available)

COMMUNITY	100 KWH	500 KWH	1,000 KWH	1,500 KWH	Power Cost Equalization[1]	UTILITY SERVING COMMUNITY
Whittier	$ 11.59	$ 36.01	$ 66.52	$ 97.04		Chugach Electric Association, Inc.
Willow	18.44	52.18	94.35	137.01		Matanuska Electric Association, Inc.
Yakutat	24.06	98.50	183.80	264.10	7.17¢/KWH	Yakutat Power, Inc.

[1] State assistance credited to customer bills on a cents/KWH basis for consumption up to 750 KWH per customer.

1985 KWH SALES
REGULATED ELECTRIC UTILITIES

	KWH SALES		
	Residential	Commercial and Other	Total
Alaska Electric Light & Power Company	113,014,000	110,775,000	223,789,000
Alaska Power & Telephone Company	5,486,000	11,465,000	16,951,000
Alaska Village Electric Cooperative, Inc.	10,344,399	17,510,974	27,855,373
Andreanof Electric Corporation	140,900	152,921	293,821
Aniak Light and Power Company	533,501	1,023,582	1,557,083
Arctic Utilities, Inc.	-0-	16,400,000	16,400,000
Barrow Utilities and Electric Cooperative, Inc.	(Not Reported)		
Bethel Utilities Corporation, Inc.	6,968,784	17,232,804	24,201,588
Bettles Light & Power, Inc.	122,960	724,614	847,574
Chugach Electric Association, Inc.	510,026,000	1,363,924,000	1,873,950,000
Copper Valley Electric Association, Inc.	12,240,000	33,161,000	45,401,000
Egegik Light and Power Homer Lee Leonard d/b/a	175,767	128,737	304,504
G & K, Inc.	(Not Reported)		
Golden Valley Electric Association, Inc.	179,514,000	263,579,000	443,093,000
Gwitchyaa Zhee Utility Company(1)	383,098	1,461,922	1,845,020
Haines Light & Power Company, Inc.	3,033,467	4,859,917	7,893,384
Homer Electric Association, Inc.	142,011,000	240,970,000	382,981,000
I-N-N Electric Cooperative, Inc.	518,079	1,021,280	1,539,359
Kodiak Electric Association, Inc.	18,495,000	60,390,000	78,885,000
Kotzebue Electric Association, Inc.	(Not Reported)		
Levelock Electric Cooperative, Inc.	(Not Reported)		
Manley Utility Company, Inc.(2)	143,667	66,712	210,379
Manokotak Power Company	(Not Reported)		
Matanuska Electric Association, Inc.	288,942,000	147,321,000	436,263,000
McGrath Light & Power Company	(Not Reported)		
Municipal Light & Power Department Municipality of Anchorage d/b/a	186,518,000	794,262,000	980,780,000
Napakiak Ircinaq Power Company	(Not Reported)		
Northway Power & Light, Inc.	214,074	986,465	1,200,539
Nushagak Electric Cooperative, Inc.	3,745,000	7,263,000	11,008,000
Pelican Utility Company	(Not Reported)		

(1) Information present for 9 months - 7/1/84 - 4/30/85.

(2) On November 1, 1985, United Companies, Inc., acquired a controlling interest in Manley Utility Company, Inc.

1985 KWH SALES
REGULATED ELECTRIC UTILITIES (CONT.)

	KWH SALES		
	Residential	Commercial and Other	Total
Sand Point Electric Company, Inc.[3]	(Not Reported)		
Tanana Power Company, Inc.	795,731	913,121	1,708,852
Teller Power Company Helen M. and Robert R. Blodgett d/b/a	(Not Reported)		
Tlingit-Haida Regional Electrical Authority	3,805,000	4,326,000	8,131,000
Yakutat Power, Inc.	1,667,839	2,629,555	4,297,394

[3] Certificate No. 230 was transferred from Pelican Utility Company to Sand Point Electric Company, Inc., in 1986.

CERTIFICATED GAS UTILITIES

Alaska Pipeline Company

Barrow Utilities and Electric Cooperative, Inc.

ENSTAR Natural Gas Company(1)
(A division of Seagull Energy Corporation)

*Kenai, City of

STEAM HEAT UTILITY

*Fairbanks Municipal Utilities System
City of Fairbanks d/b/a

(*)Not Regulated by Alaska Public Utilities Commission as to rates and services.

(1)Kenai was also served by Kenai Utility Service Corporation (KUSCO) until early 1985 when KUSCO was transferred to ENSTAR Natural Gas Company.

GAS UTILITIES
(1985 Calendar Year)

Utility	Net Plant	Total Revenues	Net Income	Users
(Gross Operating Revenue greater than $5,000,000)				
ENSTAR Natural Gas Company (a division of Seagull Energy Corporation)	$156,272,204	$164,112,224	$ 9,936,982	72,180
Subtotal	$156,272,204	$164,112,224	$ 9,936,982	72,180
(Gross Operating Revenue greater than $500,000 but less than $1,500,000)				
Barrow Utilities and Electric Cooperative, Inc.	$ 590,050	$ 772,696	$ 168,556[2]	909
Subtotal	$ 590,050	$ 772,696	$ 168,556	909
TOTALS	$156,862,254	$164,884,920	$10,105,538	73,089

GAS UTILITIES NOT REGULATED AS TO RATES AND SERVICES

Kenai, City of

SAMPLE MONTHLY RESIDENTIAL GAS RATES
(As of December 31, 1985)

COMMUNITY	MINIMUM BILL	AVERAGE BILL	APPROXIMATE AVERAGE MONTHLY CONSUMPTION (MCF)	UTILITY SERVING COMMUNITY
Anchorage	$ 4.50	$50.00	16.8	ENSTAR Natural Gas Company
Barrow	11.00	34.58	18.1	Barrow Utilities and Electric Cooperative, Inc.
Eagle River	4.50	50.00	16.8	ENSTAR Natural Gas Company
Kenai	8.08	29.58	14.5	ENSTAR Natural Gas Company[3]
Palmer	4.50	50.00	16.8	ENSTAR Natural Gas Company
Soldotna	4.50	50.00	16.8	ENSTAR Natural Gas Company
Wasilla	4.50	50.00	16.8	ENSTAR Natural Gas Company

[1] Combined information for ENSTAR Natural Gas Company and Alaska Pipeline Company.

[2] Net Operating Income.

[3] Kenai was also served by Kenai Utility Service Corporation (KUSCO) until early 1985 when KUSCO was transferred to ENSTAR Natural Gas Company.

CERTIFICATED CABLE TELEVISION UTILITIES[1]

Alaska Cablevision, Inc.[2]
Alyeska Cable Company
ASRC Communications, Ltd.
Bethel Cablevision, Inc.
Cable Company, Inc., The
Capital Cable Vision
  Robert F. Becker & William H. Armour d/b/a
Dillingham Cablevision, Inc.
Eyecom, Inc.[3]
Frontier Color Cable, Inc.
Hoonah Tlingit & Haida Community Council
Ketchikan Sitka Cablevision, Inc.[4]
Lynn Canal Cable Vision
  Jack W. Brown d/b/a
M^2PDC, Inc.
Matanuska Telephone Association, Inc.
McCaw Communications of Alaska, Inc.
Mt. Dutton Cable Corporation
Pelican Utility Company
Sonic Cable Television of Alaska, Inc.
Skagway Network Television
  Jack W. Brown d/b/a
Thorne Bay Community T.V., Inc.
UniVista, Inc.

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(1) NOT REGULATED by Alaska Public Utilities Commission as to rates and services.

(2) Alaska Cablevision, Inc., is the holder of six CATV certificates for providing service to Cordova, Kodiak, Kotzebue, Nome, Valdez and Wrangell.

(3) Eyecom, Inc., is the holder of three CATV certificates for providing service to City of Galena, Galena Air Force Base, Unalaska, and Port Lions.

(4) Ketchikan Sitka Cablevision, Inc., is the holder of two CATV certificates for providing service to Ketchikan and Sitka.

CERTIFICATED RADIO COMMON CARRIER UTILITIES[1]

Cermak's Tundra Service
Gordon L. Cermak d/b/a

Communications Equipment & Service, Inc.

Girl Friday Communications
Girl Friday, Inc. d/b/a

Kodiak Radio, Inc.

Matanuska Telephone Association, Inc.

Prudhoe Communications, Inc.

Radio Communications, Inc.

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[1]The Commission, on its own motion, economically deregulated Radio Common Carriers in 1982. These utilities continue to be subject to certification by the Commission. (AS 42.05.221 -- 42.05.281.)

CERTIFICATED TELEPHONE UTILITIES

Alascom, Inc.

Anchorage Telephone Utility
Municipality of Anchorage d/b/a

Arctic Slope Telephone Association Cooperative, Inc.

*Bettles Telephone, Inc.

Bristol Bay Telephone Cooperative, Inc.

Bush-Tell, Incorporated

Copper Valley Telephone Cooperative, Inc.

*Cordova Telephone Cooperative, Inc.

*Fairbanks Municipal Utilities System
City of Fairbanks d/b/a

General Telephone Company of Alaska

Interior Telephone Company

*Ketchikan, City of

Matanuska Telephone Association, Inc.

Mukluk Telephone Company, Inc.

National Utilities, Inc.

North Country Telephone Company

Nushagak Telephone Cooperative, Inc.

OTZ Telephone Cooperative, Inc.

Telephone Utilities of Alaska, Inc.(1)

Telephone Utilities of the Northland, Inc.(2)

(*)NOT REGULATED by Alaska Public Utilities Commission as to rates and services.

(1)The former Juneau and Douglas Telephone Company serving the Juneau area was consolidated with Telephone Utilities of Alaska, Inc., in 1986.

(2)The former Glacier State Telephone Company and Sitka Telephone Company were consolidated into Telephone Utilities of the Northland, Inc., in 1986.

United Utilities, Inc.

Whittier Telephone Company

Yukon Telephone Company, Inc.

TELECOMMUNICATION UTILITIES
(Long Lines and Local Exchange Carriers)
(1985 Calendar Year)

Utility	Net Plant	Total Revenues	Net Income	Main Access Lines
(Gross Operating Revenue greater than $4,000,000)				
Alascom, Inc.	$394,863,699	$290,913,750	$40,896,[illegible]	[illegible]
Anchorage Telephone Utility Municipality of Anchorage d/b/a	194,981,783	101,332,244	19,722,[illegible]	119,[illegible]
General Telephone Company of Alaska	11,507,574	7,409,694	892,[illegible]	[illegible]
Glacier State Telephone Company[1]	81,032,595	38,183,932	6,815,[illegible]	28,[illegible]
Juneau and Douglas Telephone Company[2]	24,151,156	16,518,149	2,328,[illegible]	[illegible]
Matanuska Telephone Association, Inc.	84,761,609	24,848,697	2,289,[illegible]	-Not Reported-
Sitka Telephone Company[1]	17,098,806	7,678,049	394,[illegible]	[illegible]
United Utilities, Inc.	10,987,615	5,150,501	484,[illegible]	3,[illegible]
Subtotal	$819,384,837	$492,035,016	$73,824,[illegible]	175,[illegible]
(Gross Operating Revenue greater than $1,000,000 but less than $4,000,000)				
Arctic Slope Telephone Association Cooperative, Inc.	$ 4,301,006	$ 4,390,249	$ 829,[illegible]	[illegible]
Bristol Bay Telephone Cooperative, Inc.	3,312,409	1,417,223	(277,[illegible]	[illegible]
Copper Valley Telephone Cooperative, Inc.	9,366,962	3,398,175	585,[illegible]	2,[illegible]
Interior Telephone Company	7,842,077	4,230,172	245,[illegible]	-Not Reported-
National Utilities, Inc.	1,271,048	1,305,041	279,[illegible]	[illegible]
Nushagak Telephone Cooperative, Inc.	3,078,305	1,606,325	223,[illegible]	[illegible]
OTZ Telephone Cooperative, Inc.	3,806,236	1,698,591	35,[illegible]	[illegible]
Telephone Utilities of Alaska, Inc.[2]	2,620,592	1,638,047	206,[illegible]	[illegible]
Subtotal	$35,598,635	$19,683,823	$2,129,[illegible]	[illegible]

(1) In 1986, these utilities were consolidated into Telephone Utilities of the Northland, Inc.

(2) In 1986, Juneau and Douglas Telephone Company was consolidated with Telephone Utilities of Alaska, Inc.

TELECOMMUNICATION UTILITIES (CONT.)
(Long Lines and Local Exchange Carriers)
(1985 Calendar Year)

Utility	Net Plant	Total Revenues	Net Income	Main Access Lines
(Gross Operating Revenue less than $1,000,000)				
Bush-Tell, Incorporated	$ 1,911,480	$ 663,813	$ 14,081	347
Mukluk Telephone Company, Inc.	2,861,082	952,095	44,782	-Not Reported-
Whittier Telephone Company[3]	---	---	---	---
Yukon Telephone Company	806,635	604,934	(151,792)	333[4]
Subtotal	$ 5,579,197	$ 2,220,842	$ (92,929)	680
TOTAL	$860,562,669	$513,939,681	$75,860,609	186,517

[3] Whittier Telphone Company was purchased by Yukon Telephone Company in 1986.

[4] Number of main telephones.

SAMPLE MONTHLY RESIDENTIAL TELEPHONE RATES
(As of December 31, 1985)

In 1982, the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) decided that the provision of telephone instruments (technically known as customer premises equipment or CPE) did not need to be a regulated telecommunications service. Therefore, effective January 1, 1983, new CPE was deregulated and would have to be purchased or leased from utilities or other suppliers at prevailing market prices. CPE which was in-place or in inventory at that date continued to be regulated for the time being. To further implement its policy the FCC dictated that the cost of the telephone instrument be separated from the basic service rate to eliminate this charge for new CPE customers and to better inform old CPE customers of their costs and options. In a related action, the FCC had mandated that customers pay the full cost of their telephone installations (primarily designated as inside wiring) rather than a nominal fee.

In response to these federal policies, this Commission required all regulated local exchange utilities to unbundle (break down) their monthly telephone rates into separate components for CPE, inside wiring, and access lines. The rates shown below are rates for those separate components.

RESIDENTIAL RATES

Community	Access Line	Inside Wiring[1]	Basic Telephone Instrument	Utility Serving Community
Akhiok	$17.50	----[2]	----[2]	Sitka Telephone Company[5]
Akiachak	15.50	$0.60	$1.05	United Utilities, Inc.
Akiak	15.50	0.60	1.05	United Utilities, Inc.
Akutan	17.50	----[2]	----[2]	Sitka Telephone Company[5]
Alakanuk	15.50	0.60	1.05	United Utilities, Inc.
Allakaket	17.50	----[2]	----[2]	Sitka Telephone Company[5]
Ambler	15.95	1.60	0.70	OTZ Telephone Cooperative, Inc.
Anaktuvuk Pass	7.30	3.20	1.50	Arctic Slope Telephone Association Cooperative, Inc.
Anchorage	6.75[4]	----[3]	1.10	Anchorage Telephone Utility Municipality of Anchorage d/b/a
Angoon	8.70	2.00	0.95	Sitka Telephone Company[5]
Aniak	11.65	0.90	1.50	Bush-Tell, Incorporated
Anvik	11.65	0.90	1.50	Bush-Tell, Incorporated

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[1] Per access line.

[2] At this location the monthly rate is for inside wiring and the access line, and telephone equipment is provided on an unregulated basis.

[3] The access line rate includes $2.73 per month inside wiring charges.

[4] Anchorage Telephone Utility has 8 zones in the Anchorage exchange. The access lines vary from $6.75 in Zone 1 to $11.10 in Zone A6.

[5] Glacier State Telephone Company and Sitka Telephone Company were consolidated into Telephone Utilities of the Northland, Inc., in 1986.

SAMPLE MONTHLY RESIDENTIAL TELEPHONE RATES (CONT.)
(As of December 31, 1985)

Community	Access Line	Inside Wiring[1]	Basic Telephone Instrument	Utility Serving Community
Arctic Village	$15.50	$0.60	$1.05	United Utilities, Inc.
Atka	17.50	----[2]	----[2]	Sitka Telephone Company[5]
Atkasuk	7.30	3.20	1.50	Arctic Slope Telephone Association Cooperative, Inc.
Atmautluak	15.50	0.60	1.05	United Utilities, Inc.
Barrow	12.25	1.15	0.70	General Telephone Company of Alaska
Beaver	15.50	0.60	1.05	United Utilities, Inc.
Bethel	11.35	1.15	0.70	General Telephone Company of Alaska
Big Lake	8.90	1.90	1.00	Matanuska Telephone Association, Inc.
Birch Creek	15.50	0.60	1.05	United Utilities, Inc.
Bird	9.85	----[3]	1.10	Anchorage Telephone Utility Municipality of Anchorage d/b/a
Brevig Mission	14.20	0.30	1.00	Mukluk Telephone Company
Buckland	15.95	1.60	0.70	OTZ Telephone Cooperative, Inc.
Candle	15.95	1.60	0.70	OTZ Telephone Cooperative, Inc.
Cantwell	8.90	1.90	1.00	Matanuska Telephone Association, Inc.
Central	15.50	0.60	1.05	United Utilities, Inc.
Chalkyitsik	15.50	0.60	1.05	United Utilities, Inc.
Chefornak	15.50	0.60	1.05	United Utilities, Inc.
Chevak	15.50	0.60	1.05	United Utilities, Inc.
Chignik	17.50	----[2]	----[2]	Sitka Telephone Company[5]
Chignik Lagoon	17.50	----[2]	----[2]	Sitka Telephone Company[5]
Chignik Lake	17.50	----[2]	----[2]	Sitka Telephone Company[5]
Chitina	14.00	1.05	1.05	Copper Valley Telephone Cooperative, Inc.
Chuathbaluk	15.50	0.60	1.05	United Utilities, Inc.
Chuglak	13.80	1.90	1.00	Matanuska Telephone Association, Inc.
Circle Hot Springs	15.50	0.60	1.05	United Utilities, Inc.
Clark's Point	26.25	2.15	0.95	Nushagak Telephone Cooperative, Inc.
Clear	8.90	1.90	1.00	Matanuska Telephone Association, Inc.
Coffman Cove	17.50	----[2]	----[2]	Sitka Telephone Company[5]

[1] Per access line.

[2] At this location the monthly rate is for inside wiring and the access line, and telephone equipment is provided on an unregulated basis.

[3] The access line rate includes $2.73 per month in inside wiring charges.

[5] Glacier State Telephone Company and Sitka Telephone Company were consolidated into Telephone Utilities of the Northland, Inc., in 1986.

SAMPLE MONTHLY RESIDENTIAL TELEPHONE RATES (CONT.)
As of December 31, 1985

Community	Access Line	Inside Wiring[1][2]	Basic Telephone Instrument	Utility Serving Community
Gold Bay	$24.00	$1.00	$1.00	Interior Telephone Company
Gospel Landing	28.40	1.00	1.00	Interior Telephone Company
Craig	8.00	1.20	1.20	Northland Utilities, Inc.
Deerhorse	7.10	1.20	1.00	Alaska Cross Telephone Association Cooperative, Inc.
Deering	19.00	1.00	1.10	ATU Telephone Cooperative, Inc.
Delta Junction	21.00	----[16]	1.00	Glacier State Telephone Company[15]
Dillingham	18.00	2.10	1.00	Quadrigyn Telephone Cooperative, Inc.
Dot Lake	12.00	1.10	1.00	Northland Utilities, Inc.
Douglas	11.00	----[15]	1.10	Juneau and Douglas Telephone Company[16]
Eagle River	13.00	1.00	1.20	Matanuska Telephone Association, Inc.
Eek	19.10	1.00	1.00	Alaska Utilities, Inc.
Egegik	19.10	----[13]	----[13]	Ellex Telephone Company[13]
Ekuk	28.20	----	----	Quadrigyn Telephone Cooperative, Inc.[14]
Ekwok	18.10	1.40	1.00	Bristol Bay Telephone Cooperative, Inc.
Elfin Cove	19.00	----[13]	----[13]	Ellex Telephone Company[13]
Elim	18.20	1.10	1.00	Rainier Telephone Company, Inc.
Emmonak	19.10	1.00	1.00	Alaska Utilities, Inc.
English Bay	19.00	----[13]	----[13]	Ellex Telephone Company[13]
Fairbanks	19.10	----[13]	----[13]	Ellex Telephone Company[13]
Ft. Greely	21.00	----[16]	1.00	Glacier State Telephone Company[15]
Ft. Richardson	9.00	----[13]	1.10	Anchorage Telephone Utility Municipality of Anchorage (ATU)
Ft. Wainwright	9.00	1.00	1.10	Telephone Utilities of Alaska, Inc.[16]
Ft. Yukon	28.00	1.00	1.00	Interior Telephone Company

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[1] Per access line.

[2] In this location the monthly rate is for inside wiring and the access lines, and telephone equipment is provided on an unregulated basis.

[3] The access line rate includes $2.70 per month inside wiring charge.

[4] Glacier State Telephone Company and Ellex Telephone Company were consolidated into Telephone Utilities of the Northland, Inc., in 1986.

[5] The access line rate includes $4.00 per month inside wiring charge.

[6] In this location the monthly rate is for inside wiring and the access line.

[7] Juneau and Douglas Telephone Company was consolidated with Telephone Utilities of Alaska, Inc., in 1986.

[8] Inside wiring and telephone equipment are provided on an unregulated basis.

SAMPLE MONTHLY RESIDENTIAL TELEPHONE RATES (CONT.)

(As of December 31, 1985)

Community	Access Line	Inside Wiring[1]	Basic Telephone Instrument	Utility Serving Community
Galena	$28.40	$0.85	$0.80	Interior Telephone Company
Gambell	15.50	0.60	1.05	United Utilities, Inc.
Girdwood	8.20	----[3]	1.10	Anchorage Telephone Utility Municipality of Anchorage d/b/a
Glacier View	20.90	1.90	1.00	Matanuska Telephone Association, Inc.
Glennallen	11.30	1.05	1.05	Copper Valley Telephone Cooperative, Inc.
Golovin	14.20	0.30	1.00	Mukluk Telephone Company, Inc.
Goodnews Bay	15.50	0.60	1.05	United Utilities, Inc.
Grayling	11.65	0.90	1.50	Bush-Tell, Incorporated
Gustavus	8.70	2.00	0.95	Sitka Telephone Company[5]
Haines	7.05	1.15	0.70	General Telephone Company of Alaska
Halibut Cove	17.50	----[2]	----[2]	Sitka Telephone Company[5]
Healy	8.90	1.90	1.00	Matanuska Telephone Association, Inc.
Hobart Bay	17.50	----[2]	----[2]	Sitka Telephone Company[5]
Holy Cross	11.65	0.90	1.50	Bush-Tell, Incorporated
Homer	19.10	----[6]	1.95	Glacier State Telephone Company[5]
Hoonah	8.70	2.00	0.95	Sitka Telephone Company[5]
Hooper Bay	15.50	0.60	1.05	United Utilities, Inc.
Hope	8.20	----[3]	1.10	Anchorage Telephone Utility Municipality of Anchorage d/b/a
Hughes	17.50	----[2]	----[2]	Sitka Telephone Company[5]
Huslia	17.50	----[2]	----[2]	Sitka Telephone Company[5]
Hydaburg	8.60	0.20	2.20	National Utilities, Inc.
Hyder	3.45	1.15	0.70	General Telephone Company of Alaska
Igiugig	14.35	4.40	1.85	Bristol Bay Telephone Cooperative, Inc.
Illiamna	28.40	0.85	0.80	Interior Telephone Company

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(1) Per access line.

(2) At this location the monthly rate is for inside wiring and the access line, and telephone equipment is provided on an unregulated basis.

(3) The access line rate includes $2.73 per month inside wiring charge.

(5) Glacier State Telephone Company and Sitka Telephone Company were consolidated into Telephone Utilities of the Northland, Inc., in 1986.

(6) The access line rate includes $4.94 per month inside wiring charges.

SAMPLE MONTHLY RESIDENTIAL TELEPHONE RATES (CONT.)
(As of December 31, 1985)

Community	Access Line	Inside Wiring[1]	Basic Telephone Instrument	Utility Serving Community
Indian	$ 9.85	----[3]	$1.10	Anchorage Telephone Utility Municipality of Anchorage d/b/a
Ivanoff Bay	17.50	----[2]	----[2]	Sitka Telephone Company[5]
Juneau	11.85	----[7]	2.10	Juneau and Douglas Telephone Company[8]
Kake	8.70	2.00	0.95	Sitka Telephone Company[5]
Kakhonak	17.50	----[2]	----[2]	Sitka Telephone Company[5]
Kaktovik	7.30	3.20	1.50	Arctic Slope Telephone Association Cooperative, Inc.
Kalskag	11.65	0.90	1.50	Bush-Tell, Incorporated
Kaltag	17.50	----[2]	----[2]	Sitka Telephone Company[5]
Kariuk	17.50	----[2]	----[2]	Sitka Telephone Company[5]
Kasaan	17.50	----[2]	----[2]	Sitka Telephone Company[5]
Kasigluk	15.50	0.60	1.05	United Utilities, Inc.
Kenai	23.65	----[6]	1.95	Glacier State Telephone Company[5]
Kiana	15.95	1.60	0.70	OTZ Telephone Cooperative, Inc.
King Cove	28.40	0.85	0.80	Interior Telephone Company
King Salmon	10.60	4.40	1.85	Bristol Bay Telephone Cooperative, Inc.
Kipnuk	15.50	0.60	1.05	United Utilities, Inc.
Kivalina	15.95	1.60	0.70	OTZ Telephone Cooperative, Inc.
Klawock	8.70	2.00	0.95	Sitka Telephone Company[5]
Kobuk	15.95	1.60	0.70	OTZ Telephone Cooperative, Inc.
Kodiak	16.95	----[6]	1.95	Glacier State Telephone Company[5]
Koliganik	14.35	4.40	1.85	Bristol Bay Telephone Cooperative, Inc.
Kongiganak	15.50	0.60	1.05	United Utilities, Inc.
Kotlik	15.50	0.60	1.05	United Utilities, Inc.

[1] Per access line.

[2] At this location the monthly rate is for inside wiring and the access line, and telephone equipment is provided on an unregulated basis.

[3] The access line rate includes $2.73 per month inside wiring charge.

[5] Glacier State Telephone Company and Sitka Telephone Company were consolidated into Telephone Utilities of the Northland, Inc., in 1986.

[6] The access line rate includes $4.94 per month inside wiring charges.

[7] At this location the monthly rate is for inside wiring and the access line.

[8] Juneau and Douglas Telephone Company was consolidated with Telephone Utilities of Alaska, Inc., in 1986.

SAMPLE MONTHLY RESIDENTIAL TELEPHONE RATES (CONT.)
(As of December 31, 1985)

Community	Access Line	Inside Wiring[1]	Basic Telephone Instrument	Utility Serving Community
Kotzebue	$15.95	$1.60	$0.70	OTZ Telephone Cooperative, Inc.
Koyuk	14.20	0.30	1.00	Mukluk Telephone Company, Inc.
Kwethluk	15.50	0.60	1.05	United Utilities, Inc.
Kwigillingok	15.50	0.60	1.05	United Utilities, Inc.
Larsen Bay	17.50	----[2]	----[2]	Sitka Telephone Company[5]
Levelock	14.35	4.40	1.85	Bristol Bay Telephone Cooperative, Inc.
Manley Hot Springs	15.50	0.60	1.05	United Utilities, Inc.
Manokotak	26.25	----	----	Nushagak Telephone Cooperative, Inc.[9]
Marshall	15.50	0.60	1.05	United Utilities, Inc.
McGrath	11.35	1.15	0.70	General Telephone Company of Alaska
Mekoryuk	15.50	0.60	1.05	United Utilities, Inc.
Mentasta	14.00	1.05	1.05	Copper Valley Telephone Cooperative, Inc.
Meshik	17.50	----[2]	----[2]	Sitka Telephone Company[5]
Metlakatla	7.90	1.15	0.70	General Telephone Company of Alaska
Minto	15.50	0.60	1.05	United Utilities, Inc.
Moose Pass	9.60	1.15	0.70	General Telephone Company of Alaska
Mt. Edgecumbe	8.70	2.00	0.95	Sitka Telephone Company[5]
Mt. Village	15.50	0.60	1.05	United Utilities, Inc.
Naknek	14.35	4.40	1.85	Bristol Bay Telephone Cooperative, Inc.
Napakiak	15.50	0.60	1.05	United Utilities, Inc.
Napaskiak	15.50	0.60	1.05	United Utilities, Inc.
Nelson Lagoon	17.50	----[2]	----[2]	Sitka Telephone Company[5]
Nenana	27.80	----[6]	1.95	Glacier State Telephone Company[5]
New Chenega Bay	15.50	0.60	1.05	United Utilities, Inc.
New Stuyahok	14.35	4.40	1.85	Bristol Bay Telephone Cooperative, Inc.
Newtok	15.50	0.60	1.05	United Utilities, Inc.

[1] Per access line.

[2] At this location the monthly rate is for inside wiring and the access line, and telephone equipment is provided on an unregulated basis.

[5] Glacier State Telephone Company and Sitka Telephone Company were consolidated into Telephone Utilities of the Northland, Inc., in 1986.

[6] The access line rate includes $4.94 per month inside wiring charges.

[9] Inside wiring and telephone equipment are provided on an unregulated basis.

SAMPLE MONTHLY RESIDENTIAL TELEPHONE RATES (CONT.)
(As of December 31, 1985)

Community	Access Line	Inside Wiring[1]	Basic Telephone Instrument	Utility Serving Community
Nightmute	$15.50	$0.60	$1.05	United Utilities, Inc.
Nikolai	15.50	0.60	1.05	United Utilities, Inc.
Nikolski	17.50	----[2]	----[2]	Sitka Telephone Company[5]
Ninilchik	23.65	----[6]	1.95	Glacier State Telephone Company[5]
Noatak	15.95	1.60	0.70	OTZ Telephone Cooperative, Inc.
Nome	7.90	1.15	0.70	General Telephone Company of Alaska
Nondalton	17.50	----[2]	----[2]	Sitka Telephone Company[5]
Noorvik	15.95	1.60	0.70	OTZ Telephone Cooperative, Inc.
North Pole	27.80	----[6]	1.95	Glacier State Telephone Company[5]
Northway	15.25	2.00	0.95	Sitka Telephone Company[5]
Nuiqsut	7.30	3.20	1.50	Arctic Slope Telephone Association Cooperative, Inc.
Nulato	17.50	----[2]	----[2]	Sitka Telephone Company[5]
Nunapitchuk	15.50	0.60	1.05	United Utilities, Inc.
Old Harbor	17.50	----[2]	----[2]	Sitka Telephone Company[5]
Ouzinkie	17.50	----[2]	----[2]	Sitka Telephone Company[5]
Palmer	8.90	1.90	1.00	Matanuska Telephone Association, Inc.
Pedro Bay	17.50	----[2]	----[2]	Sitka Telephone Company[5]
Pelican	7.65	2.00	(.95	Sitka Telephone Company[5]
Perryville	17.50	----[2]	----[2]	Sitka Telephone Company[5]
Petersburg	9.60	1.15	0.70	General Telephone Company of Alaska
Pilot Point	17.50	----[2]	----[2]	Sitka Telephone Company[5]
Pilot Station	15.50	0.60	1.05	United Utilities, Inc.
Platinum	15.50	0.60	1.05	United Utilities, Inc.
Point Baker	17.50	----[2]	----[2]	Sitka Telephone Company[5]
Point Hope	7.30	3.20	1.50	Arctic Slope Telephone Association Cooperative, Inc.
Point Lay	7.30	3.20	1.50	Arctic Slope Telephone Association Cooperative, Inc.
Port Alexander	17.50	----[2]	----[2]	Sitka Telephone Company[5]

[1] Per access line.

[2] At this location the monthly rate is for inside wiring and the access line, and telephone equipment is provided on an unregulated basis.

[5] Glacier State Telephone Company and Sitka Telephone Company were consolidated into Telephone Utilities of the Northland, Inc., in 1986.

[6] The access line rate includes $4.94 per month inside wiring charges.

SAMPLE MONTHLY RESIDENTIAL TELEPHONE RATES (CONT.)
(As of December 31, 1985)

Community	Access Line	Inside Wiring[1]	Basic Telephone Instrument	Utility Serving Community
Port Alsworth	$17.50	----[2]	----[2]	Sitka Telephone Company[5]
Port Graham	17.50	----[2]	----[2]	Sitka Telephone Company[5]
Port Lions	15.10	0.85	0.80	Interior Telephone Company
Quinhagak	15.50	0.60	1.05	United Utilities, Inc.
Rampart	15.50	0.60	1.05	United Utilities, Inc.
Ruby	17.00	0.90	2.45	Yukon Telephone Company, Inc.
Russian Mission	15.50	0.60	1.05	United Utilities, Inc.
Sand Point	15.10	0.85	0.80	Interior Telephone Company
Savoonga	15.50	0.60	1.05	United Utilities, Inc.
Scammon Bay	15.50	0.60	1.05	United Utilities, Inc.
Selawik	15.95	1.60	0.70	OTZ Telephone Cooperative, Inc.
Seldovia	26.05	----[6]	1.95	Glacier State Telephone Company[5]
Seward	9.60	1.15	0.70	General Telephone Company of Alaska
Shageluk	11.65	0.90	1.50	Bush-Tell, Incorporated
Shaktoolik	14.20	0.30	1.00	Mukluk Telephone Company, Inc.
Sheldon Point	15.50	0.60	1.05	United Utilities, Inc.
Shishmaref	14.20	0.30	1.00	Mukluk Telephone Company, Inc.
Shungnak	15.95	1.60	0.70	OTZ Telephone Cooperative, Inc.
Sitka	8.70	2.00	0.95	Sitka Telephone Company[5]
Skagway	5.55	0.15	2.25	National Utilities, Inc.
Soldotna	23.65	----[6]	1.95	Glacier State Telephone Company[5]
St. George	17.50	----[2]	----[2]	Sitka Telephone Company[5]
St. Marys	15.50	0.60	1.05	United Utilities, Inc.
St. Michael	14.20	0.30	1.00	Mukluk Telephone Company, Inc.
St. Paul	12.65	0.65	1.30	Sitka Telephone Company[5]
Stebbins	14.20	0.30	1.00	Mukluk Telephone Company, Inc.
Stevens Village	15.50	0.60	1.05	United Utilities, Inc.
Stony River	11.65	0.90	1.50	Bush-Tell, Incorporated

[1] Per access line.

[2] At this location the monthly rate is for inside wiring and the access line, and telephone equipment is provided on an unregulated basis.

[5] Glacier State Telephone Company and Sitka Telephone Company were consolidated into Telephone Utilities of the Northland, Inc., in 1986.

[6] The access line rate includes $4.94 per month inside wiring charges.

SAMPLE MONTHLY RESIDENTIAL TELEPHONE RATES (CONT.)
(As of December 31, 1985)

Community	Access Line	Inside Wiring[1]	Basic Telephone Instrument	Utility Serving Community
Takotna	$15.50	$0.60	$1.05	United Utilities, Inc.
Talkeetna	8.90	1.90	1.00	Matanuska Telephone Association, Inc.
Tanana	17.00	0.90	2.45	Yukon Telephone Company, Inc.
Tatitlik	14.00	1.05	1.05	Copper Valley Telephone Cooperative, Inc.
Telida	15.50	0.60	1.05	United Utilities, Inc.
Teller	14.20	0.30	1.00	Mukluk Telephone Company, Inc.
Tenakee Springs	17.50	----[2]	----[2]	Sitka Telephone Company[5]
Thorne Bay	8.70	2.00	0.95	Sitka Telephone Company[5]
Togiak	15.50	0.60	1.05	United Utilities, Inc.
Tok	10.95	0.30	1.60	National Utilities, Inc.
Toksook Bay	15.50	0.60	1.05	United Utilities, Inc.
Tuluksak	15.50	0.60	1.05	United Utilities, Inc.
Tuntutuliak	15.50	0.60	1.05	United Utilities, Inc.
Tununak	15.50	0.60	1.05	United Utilities, Inc.
Tyonek	8.90	1.90	1.00	Matanuska Telephone Association, Inc.
Unalakleet	11.35	1.15	0.70	General Telephone Company of Alaska
Unalaska	28.40	0.85	0.80	Interior Telephone Company
Valdez	9.25	1.05	1.05	Copper Valley Telephone Cooperative, Inc.
Venetie	15.50	0.60	1.05	United Utilities, Inc.
Wainwright	7.30	3.20	1.50	Arctic Slope Telephone Association Cooperative, Inc.
Wales	14.20	0.30	1.00	Mukluk Telephone Company, Inc.
Wasilla	8.90	1.90	1.00	Matanuska Telephone Association, Inc.
White Mountain	14.20	0.30	1.00	Mukluk Telephone Company, Inc.
Whittier	17.00	0.90	2.45	Yukon Telephone Company, Inc.
Willow	8.90	1.90	1.00	Matanuska Telephone Association, Inc.
Wrangell	9.60	1.15	0.70	General Telephone Company of Alaska
Yakutat	7.65	2.00	0.95	Sitka Telephone Company[5]

[1] Per access line.

[2] At this location the monthly rate is for inside wiring and the access line, and telephone equipment is provided on an unregulated basis.

[5] Glacier State Telephone Company and Sitka Telephone Company were consolidated into Telephone Utilities of the Northland, Inc., in 1986.

CERTIFICATED WATER UTILITIES

Alpat Water Utility Company
Alyeska Utilities, Inc.
Anchorage Water Utility[1]
  Municipality of Anchorage d/b/a
Barrow Utilities and Electric
  Cooperative, Inc.
Chugiak Utilities
College Utilities Corp.
*Copper Valley Construction Company
*Cordova, City of
*Craig, City of
Dawn Development Corporation
*Dillingham, City of
Eagle Utilities, Inc.[2]
Eklutna Utilities, Inc.
ERU, Inc.
*Fairbanks Municipal Utilities System
  City of Fairbanks d/b/a
*Fort Yukon, City of
*Haines, City of
*Homer, City of
*Hoonah, City of
*Hydaburg, City of
*Juneau, City and Borough of
*Kake, City of

(*)NOT REGULATED by Alaska Public Utilities Commission as to rates and services.

(1)In 1986, Anchorage Water Utility was granted an amendment to its service area to include the several territories in South Anchorage previously served by Glacier Utilities, Inc.

(2)Eagle Utilities, Inc., was certificated as a water public utility in 1986.

CERTIFICATED WATER UTILITIES (CONT.)

*Kenai, City of
*Ketchikan, City of
*Klawock, City of
*Kodiak, City of
*Kotzebue Municipal Utilities
City of Kotzebue d/b/a
Kwik Log Water System
Myron Allon Newton d/b/a
Matanuska Utility Company, Inc.
McGahan Utilities, Inc.
McKinley Utilities, Inc.
Mendenhaven Improvement &
Maintenance Corporation
*Mountain Point Service Area of the
Ketchikan Gateway Borough
*Nome, City of
Nome Water and Sewer Utilities d/b/a
Norfolk Utilities, Inc.
*North Pole, City of
North Pole Utility d/b/a
*North Slope Borough Utilities
Omlin Water Utility
*Palmer, City of
Pelican Utility Company
*Petersburg, City of
Potter Creek Water Company(1)
*Rangeview Utilities
Rhodes, R. J. & Clara
Romig Park Improvement Company

(*)NOT REGULATED by Alaska Public Utilities Commission as to rates and services.

(1)Potter Creek Water Company was certificated as a water public utility in 1986.

CERTIFICATED WATER UTILITIES (CONT.)

Southeast Utilities Company
Robert M. Scott, Evelyn V. Scott, Charles J. Schneider and Marlene C. Schneider, S & S Development Company d/b/a
*Saxman, City of
*Seldovia, City of
Settlers Bay Properties, Inc.
*Seward, City of
*Sitka, City and Borough of
*Skagway, City of
*Soldotna, City of
South Central Utilities, Inc.(2)
Spenard Heights Water System
Wayne Cates d/b/a
Sunny Slopes Water System
Thomas R. Brewer & Robert T. Griffin d/b/a
*Thorne Bay, City of
*Unalaska, City of
*Valdez, City of
Valley Water Company, Inc.
*Wasilla, City of
*Whittier, City of
*Wrangell, City of
*Yakutat, City of

(*)NOT REGULATED by Alaska Public Utilities Commission as to rates and services.

(2)South Central Utilities, Inc., was certificated as a water public utility in 1986.

WATER UTILITIES
(1985 Calendar Year)

Utility	Net Plant[1]	Gross Revenues	Net Income	Users
(Gross Operating Revenue greater than $1,000,000)				
Anchorage Water Utility Municipality of Anchorage d/b/a	$31,122,747	$13,940,110	$1,918,647	37,801
Barrow Utilities and Electric Cooperative, Inc.	---[2]	1,350,079	146,323[3]	9
College Utilities Corp.[4]	3,270,550	1,227,531	389,453	1,494
Subtotal	$34,393,297	$16,517,720	$2,454,423	39,304
(Gross Operating Revenue less than $250,000)				
Alpat Water Utility Company	$ 103,948	$ 22,886	$ 5,655	77
Alyeska Utilities, Inc.[5]	101,226	95,856	18,203	494
Chugiak Utilities	115,702	47,650	19,519	178
Dawn Development Corporation		(Not Reported)		
ERU, Inc.	82,590	6,800	(12,483)	25
Eklutna Utilities, Inc.	411,145	153,102	(211,363)	552
Kwik Log Water System Myron Allon Newton d/b/a	(Not Reported)	1,920	(Not Reported)	20
Matanuska Utility Company, Inc.		(Not Reported)		
McGahan Utilities, Inc.		(Not Reported)		
McKinley Utilities, Inc.[6]	-0-	12,132	3,931	54
Mendenhaven Improvement & Maintenance Corp.	74,456	21,534	10,973	(Not Reported)
Norfolk Utilities, Inc.	751,154	232,801	30,339	832
Omlin Water Utility	32,632	4,048	(2,663)	13
Pelican Utility Company		(Not Reported)		
Rhodes, R.J. & Clara	47,534	14,484	(10,391)	140
Romig Park Improvement Company[6]	176	12,198	10,909	83
Southeast Utilities Company Robert M. Scott, Evelyn V. Scott, Charles J. Schneider and Marlene C. Schneider, S & S Development d/b/a	223,619	96,694	16,926	623

[1] Net of contributions-in-aid-of construction which consist of assessments or grants from customers or other sources which are used to fund plant construction costs.

[2] Water plant not segregated from wastewater, gas, or general plant.

[3] Net Operating Income, not Net Income.

[4] Information presented for year ended 11/30/85.

[5] Information presented for year ended 9/30/85.

[6] Information presented for year ended 4/30/86.

WATER UTILITIES (CONT.)
(1985 Calendar Year)

Utility	Net Plant[1]	Gross Revenues	Net Income	Users
Settlers Bay Properties, Inc.	311,693	5,658	(42,475)	87
Spenard Heights Water System Wayne Cates d/b/a	6,300	4,500	(0)	27
Sunny Slopes Water System[7] Thomas R. Brewer & Robert T. Griffin d/b/a		(Not Reported)		
Valley Water Company, Inc.[8]	191,230	147,686	31,877	205
Subtotal	$ 2,453,405	$ 879,949	$ (131,043)	3,410
TOTAL	$36,846,702	$17,397,669	$2,323,280	42,714

[1] Net of contributions in aid of construction which consist of assessments or grants from customers or other sources which are used to fund plant construction costs.

[7] Pending certificate transfer to Anchorage Water Utility.

[8] Information presented for year ended 3/31/85.

SAMPLE MONTHLY RESIDENTIAL WATER RATES
(As of December 31, 1985)

COMMUNITY	LOCATION	UNMETERED FLAT RATE	UTILITY SERVING COMMUNITY
Anchorage	Anchorage	$15.50[1]	Anchorage Water Utility Municipality of Anchorage d/b/a
	Highlands Subdivision	23.59	Potter Creek Water Company[2]
	Northcreek Subdivision	23.59	Potter Creek Water Company[2]
	Southcreek Subdivision	23.59	Potter Creek Water Company[2]
	Kwik Log Subdivision	8.00	Kwik Log Water System Myron Allon Newton d/b/a
	Romig Park Subdivision	4.00	Romig Park Improvement Company
	Seacliff Subdivision	9.00	Rhodes, R.J. & Clara
	Spenard Heights Subdivision	10.50	Spenard Heights Water System Wayne Cates d/b/a
	Strutz and Morehand Subdivision	23.65	Alpat Water Utility Company
	Country Lane Estates	14.97	South Central Utilities, Inc.[3]
	Taniana Valley Subdivision	14.97	South Central Utilities, Inc.[3]
Chugiak	Chugiak	26.00	McKinley Utilities, Inc.
	North Woods Subdivision	22.50	Chugiak Utilities
	Peters Creek	25.00	Dawn Development Corporation
	Thunderbird Heights Subdivision	24.30	Ekiutna Utilities, Inc.
Eagle River	Eagle River	23.50	Norfolk Utilities, Inc.
	Eagle River	15.50	Anchorage Water Utility Municipality of Anchorage d/b/a
	Hylen Crest Subdivision	25.00	ERU, Inc.
	Stewart Subdivision	25.00	ERU, Inc.
	Sunny Slopes	14.91	Sunny Slopes Water System Thomas R. Brewer & Robert T. Griffin d/b/a
Fairbanks	College	36.62[4]	College Utilities Corp.
	Lakloey Subdivision	49.71	Valley Water Company, Inc.
Girdwood	Alyeska	14.60	Alyeska Utilities, Inc.

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(1) Effective for billings after January 20, 1986.

(2) In August, 1986, Potter Creek Water Company was granted a certificate of public convenience and necessity to provide water utility service to Highlands Subdivision, Northcreek Subdivision, and Southcreek Subdivision.

(3) In September, 1986, South Central Utilities, Inc., was granted a certificate of public convenience and neccesity to provide water utility service to Country Lane Estates and Taniana Valley Subdivision.

(4) Average monthly bill, including $5.58 fire protection charge, for metered residential customers. Effective for billings after January 10, 1986.

SAMPLE MONTHLY RESIDENTIAL WATER RATES (CONT.)
(As of December 31, 1985)

COMMUNITY	LOCATION	UNMETERED FLAT RATE	UTILITY SERVING COMMUNITY
Juneau	Mendenhaven	10.00	Mendenhaven Improvement & Maintenance Corporation
	Switzer Village	15.28[5]	Southeast Utilities Company Robert M. Scott, Evelyn V. Scott, Charles J. Schneider and Marianne C. Schneider, S & S Development d/b/a
Kenai Peninsula	Nikiski	12.50	McGahen Utilities, Inc.
Palmer	Equestrian Acres	35.30	Eagle Utilities, Inc.[6]
Pelican	Pelican	5.63	Pelican Utility Company
Wasilla	Century Park Subdivision	28.00	Matanuska Utility Company, Inc.
	Knik Road	7.00	Settler's Bay Properties, Inc.
	Swiss Castle Estates Wasilla east (Tract 1)	36.00[7]	Knik Water Utility

[5] Effective for billings after June 23, 1986.

[6] In August, 1986, Eagle Utilities, Inc. was granted a certificate of public convenience and necessity to provide water utility service to Equestrian Acres.

[7] Effective for billings after June 23, 1986.

CERTIFICATED UTILITIES

Anchorage Sewer Utility
  Municipality of Anchorage d/b/a
Barrow Utilities and Electric
  Cooperative, Inc.
College Utilities Corp.
*Copper Valley Construction Company
*Cordova, City of
*Craig, City of
*Dillingham, City of
*Fairbanks Municipal Utilities System
  City of Fairbanks d/b/a
*Haines, City of
*Homer, City of
*Hoonah, City of
*Juneau, City and Borough of
*Kake, City of
*Kenai, City of
*Ketchikan Gateway Borough
*Kodiak, City of
*Kotzebue Municipal Utilities,
  City of Kotzebue d/b/a
*Nome, City of
  Nome Water & Sewer Utilities d/b/a
*North Pole, City of
  North Pole Utility d/b/a
*North Slope Borough
*Pelican, City of
*Petersburg, City of
*Sanguinius Utilities
 Sellentaf Utilities, Inc.
*Seward, City of

(*)NOT REGULATED by Alaska Public Utilities Commission as to rates and services.

CERTIFICATED WASTEWATER UTILITIES (CONT.)

*Seldovia, City of
Settlers Bay Properties, Inc.
*Seward, City of
*Sitka, City and Borough of
*Skagway, City of
*Soldotna, City of
*Thorne Bay, City of
*Valdez, City of
*Wasilla, City of
*Whittier, City of
*Wrangell, City of

(*)NOT REGULATED by Alaska Public Utilities Commission as to rates and services.

WASTEWATER UTILITIES
(1985 Calendar Year)

Utility	Net Plant[1]	Total Revenues	Net Income	Users
(Gross Operating Revenue greater than $1,000,000)				
Anchorage Sewer Utility Municipality of Anchorage d/b/a	$29,762,211	$17,040,879	$1,462,616	42,034
Subtotal	$29,762,211	$17,040,879	$1,462,616	42,034
(Gross Operating Revenue greater than $500,000 but less than $1,000,000)				
College Utilities Corp.[2]	$ 1,989,667	$ 1,058,545	$ 54,323	1,504
Subtotal	$ 1,989,667	$ 1,058,545	$ 54,323	1,504
(Gross Operating Revenue less than $250,000)				
Barrow Utilities and Electric Cooperative, Inc.	---[3]	$ 440,008	$ 320	3
Salmantof Utilities, Inc.	50,000	357	357	3
Settlers Bay Properties, Inc.	N/A	1,920	(8,342)	13
Subtotal	50,000	$ 442,285	$ (7,665)	19
TOTALS	$31,801,878	$18,541,709	$1,509,274	43,557

SAMPLE MONTHLY RESIDENTIAL WASTEWATER RATES
(As of December 31, 1985)

COMMUNITY	FLAT RATE	UTILITY SERVING COMMUNITY
Anchorage	$ 15.85[4]	Anchorage Sewer Utility
Eagle River		Municipality of Anchorage d/b/a
Girdwood		
Fairbanks	30.85[5]	College Utilities Corp.
Kenai	13.50	Salmantof Utilities, Inc.
Settlers Bay	10.85	Settlers Bay Properties, Inc.

[1] Net of contributions in aid of construction which consist of assessments or grants from customers or other sources which are used to fund plant construction costs.

[2] Information Presented for Year Ended 11/30/85.

[3] Wastewater Plant Not Segregated from Water, Gas, or General Plant.

[4] Effective for billings after July 1, 1986.

[5] Average Single Family Metered Bill. Effective for billings after April 20, 1986.

CERTIFICATED REFUSE UTILITIES

*Anchorage, Municipality of
Anchorage Refuse, Inc.
*Bob's Disposal Service
Bobby C. Pate d/b/a
Burton Carver & Co., Inc.(1)
Channel Sanitation Corporation
*Colville Environmental Services
*Copper Valley Construction Company
*Delta Sanitation
Joe Peters d/b/a
*Dillingham Refuse, Inc.
Drake's Sanitation, Inc.
*Duke
Allan W. Duke d/b/a
Eagle River Refuse, Inc.
*Fairbanks, City of
Department of Public Works d/b/a
Far North Sanitation Service, Inc.
*Haines Sanitation
Frank E. & Arla L. Shull d/b/a
Interior Services
Ralph E. Bartlett d/b/a
*Irwin's Garbage Disposal
John D. or Jennie Irwin d/b/a
*J. D. Refuse Service
Delores R. Burnham d/b/a
Kodiak Sanitation, Inc.

(*)NOT REGULATED by Alaska Public Utilities Commission as to rate and services.

(1)Burton Carver and Co., Inc., is the holder of two refuse utility certificates, one for service to Hope and Turnagain Arm, the other to Homer.

CERTIFICATED REFUSE UTILITIES (CONT.)

*Lando Collection & Disposal Service
Chris Lando d/b/a
*March Disposal
Robert Marlow & George Chapman d/b/a
*Marche Sanitation
Chris Escalente & Marc Golat d/b/a
*Naabia Niign, Ltd.
*North Slope Borough
*Palmer, City of
*Patterson (Earl) Sanitation
& Refuse Service
Peninsula Sanitation Company, Inc.
*Petersburg, City of
*Seward Service
Herman E. Leirer d/b/a
*Shelborne, David R.
*Sutton Sanitation Services
*Thorne Bay, City of
*Tongass Sanitation
Wallace A. & Diana L. Crowe d/b/a
*Valdez Alaska Terminals, Inc.
Wasilla Refuse, Inc.(2)

(*)NOT REGULATED by Alaska Public Utilities Commission as to rates and services.

(2)Wasilla Refuse, Inc., is the holder of two refuse utility certificates for service in the Palmer/Wasilla area because of its acquisition of Anderson Refuse.

REFUSE UTILITIES
(1985 Calendar Year)

Utility	Net Plant	Total Revenues	Net Income	Customers
(Gross Operating Revenue greater than $200,000)				
Anchorage Refuse, Inc.	$2,569,866	$ 7,991,828	$380,176	25,002
Burton Carver & Co., Inc.[1]	(Not Reported)	249,474	49,836	62
Burton Carver & Co., Inc.[1]	(Not Reported)	284,711	8,593	275
Channel Sanitation Corporation	522,604	2,355,432	(177,163)	4,143
Drake's Sanitation, Inc.[2]	148,413	287,888	9,367	(Not Reported)
Eagle River Refuse, Inc.	80,537	714,454	5,460	3,799
Far North Sanitation Service, Inc.			(Not Reported)	
Kodiak Sanitation, Inc.[3]	107,600	606,129	(20,555)	263
Peninsula Sanitation Company, Inc.[1]	(Not Reported)	831,724	48,751	998
Wasilla, Refuse, Inc.	387,171	748,645	130,238	750
TOTAL	$4,534,264	$15,142,654	$651,204	35,296

SAMPLE MONTHLY RESIDENTIAL REFUSE RATES
(As of December 31, 1985)

COMMUNITY	1 RECEPTACLE 1 PICK-UP/ WEEK	2 RECEPTACLES 1 PICK-UP/ WEEK	UTILITY
Anchorage	$ 10.88	$ 10.83	Anchorage Refuse, Inc.
Eagle River	11.01[4]	11.01[4]	Eagle River Refuse, Inc.
Fairbanks	6.00	6.00	Far North Sanitation Service, Inc.
Fairbanks	12.00	12.00	Drake's Sanitation, Inc.
Girdwood/Alyeska	11.50	11.50	Burton Carver & Co., Inc.
Homer	9.23	12.98	Burton Carver & Co., Inc.
Hope-Turnagain Arm	11.50	11.50	Burton Carver & Co., Inc.
Juneau	18.44	18.44	Channel Sanitation Corporation
Kenai	10.13	10.13	Peninsula Sanitation Company, Inc.
Kodiak	5.50	5.50	Kodiak Sanitation, Inc.

[1] Information Presented for Year Ended 6/30/86.

[2] Information Presented for Year Ended 4/30/85.

[3] Information Presented for Year Ended 9/30/85.

[4] Effective for billings after July 25, 1986.

CERTIFICATED AND REGULATED PIPELINE CARRIERS

Amerada Hess Pipeline Corporation

Arco Pipe Line Company

BP Pipelines, Inc.

Cook Inlet Pipe Line Company

Exxon Pipeline Company

Golden Valley Electric Association, Inc.

Kenai Pipe Line Company

Kuparuk Transporation Company

Milne Point Pipe Line Company

Mobil Alaska Pipeline Company

Oliktok Pipeline Company

Phillips Alaska Pipeline Corporation

Sohio Pipe Line Company

Tesoro Alaska Pipeline Company

Union Alaska Pipeline Company

FINANCIAL INFORMATION COVERING
OIL PIPELINE COMPANIES
FOR YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1985
(in 000's)

COMPANY	PROPERTY GROSS	PROPERTY NET	TOTAL REVENUE GROSS	TOTAL REVENUE NET	THROUGHPUT BARRELS[1]
Amerada Hess Pipeline Corporation	$ 149,039	$ 96,665	$ 61,609	$ 25,747	9,682
Arco Pipe Line Company	2,050,458	1,487,696	714,413	331,119	138,158
BP Pipelines, Inc.	1,608,074	1,168,024	528,119	186,366	110,191
Cook Inlet Pipe Line Company	42,306	12,702	13,177	2,284	11,657
Exxon Pipeline Company	1,913,596	1,371,203	686,115	361,571	5,499
Golden Valley Electric Association, Inc.	5,609	4,050	819	117	18,199
Kenai Pipe Line Company	12,393	4,646	5,314	1,451	27,711
Kuparuk Transportation Company	126,282	115,958	49,480	35,120	80,139
Milne Point Pipe Line Company	26,673	26,508	1,327	973	695
Mobil Alaska Pipeline Company	397,034	284,113	107,939	49,817	26,301
Oliktok Pipeline Company			(Not Reported)		
Phillips Alaska Pipeline Corporation	126,315	90,592	(Not Reported)		8,524
Sohio Pipe Line Company	3,275,721	2,347,849	1,017,151	336,217	220,762
Tesoro Alaska Pipeline Company	22,489	15,671	7,523	4,556	0[2]
Union Alaska Pipeline Company	125,984	90,405	40,881	12,951	8,721
TOTAL	$9,881,973	$7,116,082	$3,233,867	$1,348,289	666,239

[1] Crude Oil.

[2] Tesoro shipped 9,604 barrels of gasoline, jet fuels, and other high volatile petroleum fuels and 1,331 barrels of distillate fuel oil.

THE ALASKA PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION

Marvin R. Weatherly, Chairman
Carolyn S. Guess
Susan M. Knowles
Louis E. Agi
Kathleen L. Whiteaker

Ted S. Moninski, II, Executive Director

Marvin R. Weatherly, Commissioner (Appointed September 2, 1975 - current term ends October 31, 1990; Appointed Chairman March 6, 1986): Capitol Radio Engineering Institute; Member, Permanent Federal/State Joint Board on Telecommunications; Committee on Communications, National Association of Regulatory Utility Commissioners; U.S. Marine Corps; Engineer for Bendix Radio-Alaska; Chief Engineer of Northern Television-Alaska; Project Manager of Page Communications Engineers - Viet Nam; Deputy Director, Viet Nam Operations, Control Data Corp.; Executive Director of Alaska Educational Broadcasting Commission; Director of Governor's Office of Telecommunications; born June 1, 1932, Fresno, California; married.

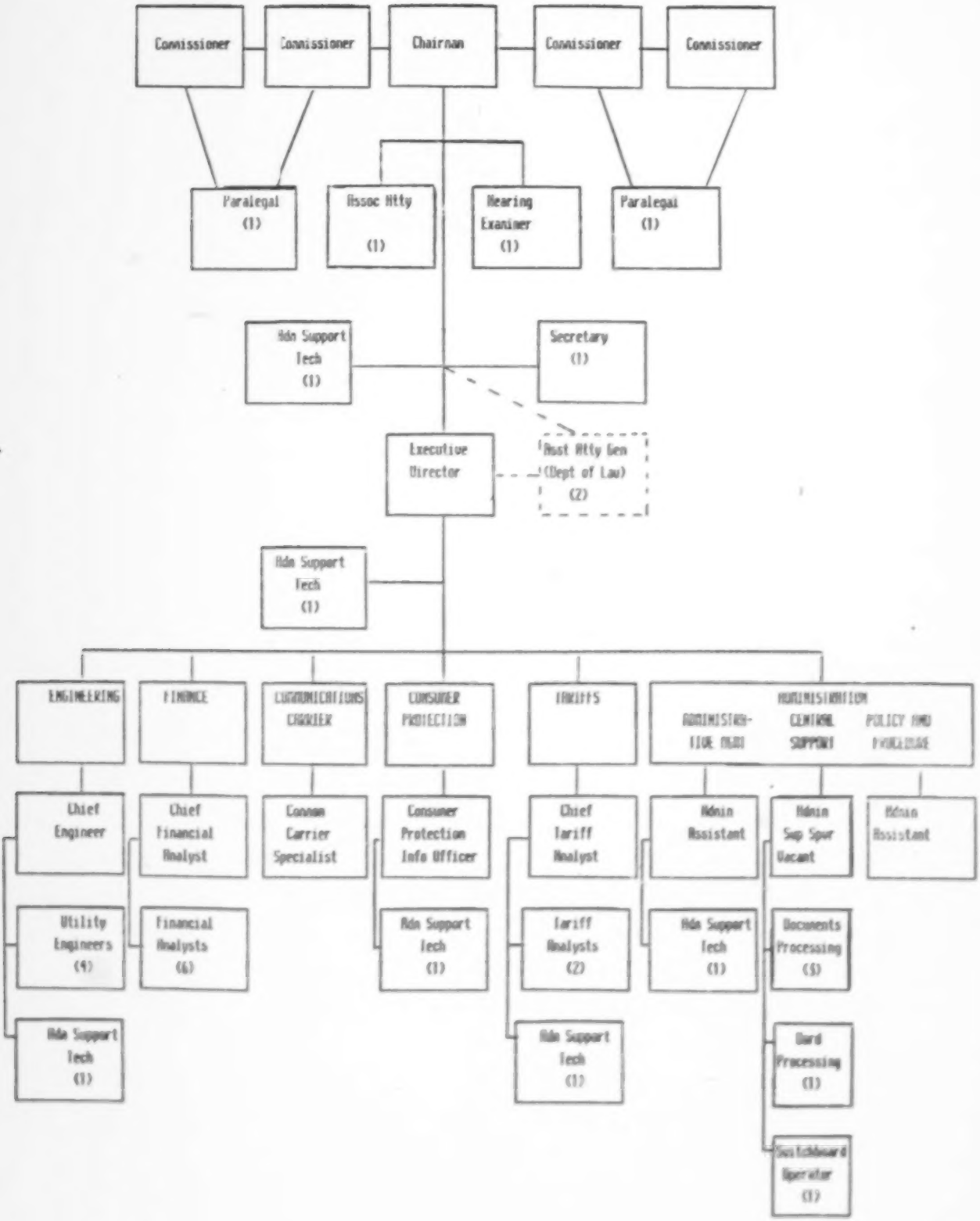
Carolyn S. Guess, Commissioner (Appointed October 1, 1975 - current term ends September 28, 1987): College of William & Mary (BA); Chairman, APUC, (1981-1986); Acting Executive Director, APUC, (1979); Committee on Administration, National Association of Regulatory Utility Commissioners (1979-present); Board of Directors, National Regulatory Research Institute (1985-present); Vice Chairman of Alaska Educational Broadcasting Commission (1972-1975); born September 24, 1934, Montclair, New Jersey; four children.

Susan M. Knowles, Commissioner (Appointed October 1, 1975 - current term ends September 28, 1987): Vassar College (BA) Political Science; University of Alaska (MBA) Business Administration - Finance; President - National Association of Regulatory Utility Commissioners (NARUC) (1984-1985); First Vice President - NARUC (1983-1984); Second Vice President - NARUC (1982-1983); Executive Committee - NARUC (1982-Present); Committee on Gas - NARUC (1976-Present); Board of Directors - National Regulatory Research Institute (1982-1985); President, Vice President, Secretary Treasurer, Executive Committee - Western Conference of Public Service Commissions (1977-1982); Advisory Council - Gas Research Institute (1978-1984); Community Enterprise Development Corporation; property investment finance manager; restaurateur; born December 4, 1946, New York, New York; married, three children.

Louis E. Agi, Commissioner (Appointed February 7, 1983 - current term ends October 31, 1988): Columbia College (BA) Experimental Psychology, 1963; New York University School of Law (LL.B.), 1966; Assistant Attorney General, State of Alaska ; Assistant District Attorney, Third Judicial District; District Attorney, Second Judicial District; private practice; admitted to practice in Alaska, Florida and New York; born June 11, 1941, New York, New York; married, one child.

Kathleen L. Whiteaker, Commissioner (Appointed January 15, 1985 - current term ends October 31, 1992): Ohio University (BBA); Certified Public Accountant, Alaska and Ohio; Committee on Accounts - National Association of Regulatory Utility Commissioners (NARUC); Chairman, Federal-State Joint Board Staff (1983-1985); Staff Subcommittee on Communications - NARUC; Staff Subcommittee on Accounts - NARUC; Chief, Communications Common Carrier Section - Alaska Public Utilities Commission (1982-1985); Chief, Finance, Accounts and Tariffs Section - Alaska Public Utilities Commission (1978-1982); Price Waterhouse & Co., Certified Public Accountants; born July 27, 1951, Cleveland, Ohio; married.

Ted S. Moninski, II, Executive Director (Assumed position on May 1, 1986); previously Deputy Director from 1981 until 1986: University of Alaska, Anchorage (BA) Economics; Area Court Administrator, First Judicial District; Assistant Area Court Administrator/Clerk of Court, Third Judicial District (1975-1981); Member, American Society for Public Administration; Member, National Association for Court Administration; Fellow, Institute for Court Management; Member, Municipal Budget Advisory Commission, Municipality of Anchorage.


Commissioner
Commissioner
Chairman
Commissioner
Commissioner
Paralegal (1)
Assoc Atty (1)
Hearing Examiner (1)
Paralegal (1)
Adm Support Tech (1)
Secretary (1)
Executive Director
Asst Atty Gen (Dept of Law) (2)
Adm Support Tech (1)
ENGINEERING
FINANCE
COMMUNICATIONS CARRIER
CONSUMER PROTECTION
TARIFFS
ADMINISTRATION
ADMINISTRATIVE MGMT
CENTRAL SUPPORT
POLICY AND PUBLIC
Chief Engineer
Chief Financial Analyst
Common Carrier Specialist
Consumer Protection Info Officer
Chief Tariff Analyst
Admin Assistant
Admin Sup Spvr Vacant
Admin Assistant
Utility Engineers (9)
Financial Analysts (6)
Adm Support Tech (1)
Tariff Analysts (2)
Adm Support Tech (1)
Documents Processing (5)
Adm Support Tech (1)
Word Processing (1)
Switchboard Operator (1)

ALASKA PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION
OPERATING BUDGET - FY85-86

FISCAL YEAR	APPROPRIATION	LINE ITEM DETAIL		REVENUE ACTIVITY	
	TOTAL APPROPRIATION	FY APPROPRIATION	FY EXPENDITURES		REVENUE RECOVERED
1985	$3,991,500.00				
	70100 Personal Services	$2,550,800.00	$2,501,700.00		
	70200 Travel - General Fund	73,600.00	56,800.00		
	70200 Travel - Program Rcpts	25,200.00	23,300.00	GENERAL FUND:	$ 33,700.00
	70300 Contractual - General Fund	372,000.00	335,290.00		
	70300 Contractual - Program Rcpts	959,800.00	961,410.00	PROGRAM RECEIPTS:	46,900.00
	70400 Commodities	22,000.00	22,200.00		
	70500 Equipment	8,100.00	21,100.00		
	TOTAL	$3,991,500.00	$3,901,800.00	TOTAL	$ 80,600.00
1986[1]	$4,071,973.69				
	70100 Personal Services	$2,612,300.00	$2,612,647.48		
	70200 Travel - General Fund	24,600.00	22,705.75		
	70200 Travel - Program Receipts	30,000.00	18,041.91	GENERAL FUND:	$ 16,700.00
	70300 Contractual - General Fund	399,100.00	368,343.97		
	70300 Contractual - Program Rcpts	965,300.00	960,996.37	PROGRAM RECEIPTS:	570,100.00
	70400 Commodities	27,900.00	27,088.92		
	70500 Equipment[2]	42,900.00	42,903.88		
	TOTAL	$4,071,973.69	$4,052,728.28	TOTAL	$587,800.00

[1] Expenditure totals for FY85 include monies encumbered but not yet spent against FY85. These include contracts and overdue invoices.

[2] During FY86, the APUC installed its upgraded computer system. Costs over and above the capital budget were paid from general funds reallocated by a revised program for this purpose.

STATUTES AND REGULATIONS

THE STATUTES

The Alaska Public Utilities Commission Act (AS 42.05), enacted in 1970, created a full time administrative agency to regulate public utilities within the State. The jurisdiction of the Commission extends to telecommunications, electric, gas, steam, water, sewer, and garbage utilities as defined by the Act. In 1981, the Legislature amended the Alaska Pipeline Commission Act (AS 42.06) to merge the Alaska Pipeline Commission into the Alaska Public Utilities Commission. The jurisdiction of the Alaska Public Utilities Commission was extended to pipeline carriers and pipelines.

A public utility providing service for compensation to more than ten customers is required to obtain a certificate of public convenience and necessity from the Commission.[1] A certificate describes the nature and extent of authority granted to the public utility, including a description of the authorized service area and the scope of operations of the utility. No certificate may be issued unless the Commission finds that the service is required for the convenience and necessity of the public and that the applicant is fit, willing, and able to provide the utility service requested. Similarly, pipeline carriers subject to the Commission's jurisdiction must secure a certificate of public convenience and necessity. A certificate for pipeline carriers generally includes the same information found in a public utility certificate.

The Commission is responsible for making or requiring just, fair, and reasonable rates, classifications, regulations, practices, services, and facilities for public utilities and pipeline carriers. The Commission has the authority to investigate, hold hearings, prescribe systems of accounts, require the filing of reports, and take other lawful actions necessary to accomplish the stated purposes of AS 42.05 and AS 42.06. The Commission also determines the eligibility of electric utilities for power cost equalization and the kilowatt-hour subsidy amount under the provisions of AS 44.83.162 -- 44.83.164. The Commission is also empowered under AS 31.15.010 -- 31.15.050 to determine if there has been unjust and unreasonable discrimination in purchase of oil offered for purchase within the State.

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[1]Electric and telephone utilities grossing less than $50,000 are not required to be certificated unless 25 percent of their customers petition the Commission for regulation.

A number of certificated utilities are exempt from economic regulation by the Commission, including:

(1) public utilities owned and operated by a political subdivision of the State, none of whose utilities is in competition with any other utility, unless the political subdivision elects to be regulated by the Commission[2] (AS 42.05.711(b));

(2) investor-owned electric or telephone utilities with annual gross revenues of less than $225,000, if the majority of customers elect exemption (AS 42.05.711(f));

(3) utilities, other than electric or telephone utilities, with annual gross revenues of less than $100,000, if the majority of customers elect exemption (AS 42.05.711(g));

(4) cooperative utilities organized under AS 10.25, if the majority of their members elect exemption (AS 42.05.711(h));

(5) garbage utilities with annual gross revenues of less than $200,000, unless 25 percent of the customers or customers paying 25 percent of a utility's gross revenues have petitioned the Commission for regulation (AS 42.05.711(i)); and

(6) cable television utilities, unless 25 percent of the customers petition the Commission for regulation (AS 42.05.711(k)).

Electric and telephone utilities with gross revenues of less than $50,000 are exempt from both certification requirements and economic regulation, unless 25 percent of their customers petition for regulation.

There are five commissioners appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Legislature for six-year terms of office. In addition to the business, engineering, and law members, there are two consumer members of the Commission.

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[2]The Anchorage municipal utilities and the Fitzgerald-Delta Regional Electrical Authority are the only utilities operated by a political subdivision subject to economic regulation.

The Commission has adopted regulations necessary and proper to carry out the duties assigned to it by statute.

The Commission's regulations are set out in Title 3, Part 5, Chapter 48 (Practice and Procedure), Chapter 49 (Deregulation), Chapter 50 (Energy Conservation), and Chapter 52 (Operation of Public Utilities) of the Alaska Administrative Code.

FY86 RATE INCREASES GRANTED
(July 1, 1985 - June 30, 1986)

	Requested	Granted
Alaska Electric Light & Power Company (Electric)		
Interim	8.93%	8.93%
Permanent	10.40%	9.50%
Rate of Return	12.74%	12.63%
Return on Equity	16.50%	16.00%
Alaska Power & Telephone Company (Electric)		
Interim		
Craig	12.00%	11.59%
Hydaburg	18.00%	14.90%
Skagway	13.00%	13.00%
Tok	15.00%	11.21%
Permanent		
Craig	25.30%	11.37%
Hydaburg	38.70%	4.98%
Skagway	26.10%	19.64%
Tok	31.80%	11.30%
Rate of Return	14.80%	13.80%
Return on Equity	16.00%	15.00%
Anchorage Refuse, Inc. (Refuse)		
Interim	13.36%	13.36%
Permanent	20.39%	10.12%
Rate of Return	13.974%	13.85%
Return on Equity	16.00%	15.50%
Anchorage Sewer Utility (Sewer)		
Municipality of Anchorage d/b/a		
Interim	54.00%	54.00%
Interim	63.24%	63.24%
Interim	73.03%	63.24%
Permanent	76.28%	66.42%
Rate of Return	10.25%	8.73%
Return on Equity	15.00%	13.00%
Anchorage Water Utility (Water)		
Municipality of Anchorage d/b/a		
Interim	23.22%	14.00%
Barrow Utilities and Electric Cooperative, Inc. (Electric)		
Interim (Requested a decrease to existing permanent rates)	(19.70%)	(19.70%)

FY86 RATE INCREASES GRANTED (CONT.)
(July 1, 1985 - June 30, 1986)

	Requested	Granted
Bristol Bay Telephone Cooperative, Inc. (Telephone)		
Interim	(1)	(1)
Permanent	(2)	(2)
Rate of Return	8.33%	8.33%
Return on Equity	12.75%	12.75%
Chugach Electric Association, Inc. (Electric)		
Interim [3]	2.16%	2.16%
College Utilities Corporation (Sewer)		
Interim	15.20%	15.20%
Permanent	(2)	(2)
Rate of Return	13.05%	13.05%
Return on Equity	16.00%	16.00%
College Utilities Corporation (Water)		
Interim	1.79%	0%
Permanent	(2)	(2)
Rate of Return	13.05%	13.98%
Return on Equity	16.00%	16.00%
Copper Valley Electric Association, Inc. (Electric)		
Interim		
Glennallen	8.55%	8.55%
Valdez	10.16%	10.16%
Permanent		
Glennallen	(2)	(2)
Valdez	(2)	(2)
Times Interest Earned Ratio [4]	2.2	2.0
Eagle River Refuse, Inc. (Refuse) (Docket U-85-44)		
Interim	18.54%	15.05%
Permanent	20.39%	10.12%
Rate of Return	13.974%	13.85%
Return on Equity	16.00%	15.50%
Eagle River Refuse, Inc. (Refuse) (Docket U-86-24)		
Interim	6.14%	3.36%

(1) Interim increase requested and approved on a rate redesign.

(2) Permanent increase requested and approved on a rate redesign.

(3) Chugach voluntarily withdrew its request and refunded all interim rates collected.

(4) Times Interest Earned Ratio is the ratio of net margins plus interest expense to interest expense, and is the mechanism most often used in calculating the allowed return for REA cooperatives.

FY86 RATE INCREASES GRANTED (CONT.)
(July 1, 1985 - June 30, 1986)

	Requested	Granted
I-N-N Electric Cooperative, Inc. (Electric)		
Interim	13.59%	11.38%
Permanent	13.59%	13.59%
Rate of Return	4.254%	4.416%
Return on Equity	15.00%	15.00%
Interior Telephone Company (Telephone)		
Interim	(1)	(1)
Permanent	(2)	(2)
Rate of Return	10.38%	10.38%
Return on Equity	16.00%	16.00%
Matanuska Electric Association, Inc. (Electric)		
Interim	2.63%	3.22%
Permanent	(2)	(2)
Times Interest Earned Ratio[4]	2.2	2.2
McGrath Light & Power Co. (Electric)		
Interim	21.94%	13.35%
Permanent	21.94%	14.03%
Rate of Return	16.15%	12.009%
Return on Equity	17.33%	0%
Municipal Light & Power Department (Electric) (Docket U-84-1)		
Municipality of Anchorage d/b/a		
Interim	?	?
Permanent	?	?
Debt Service Coverage Ratio[5]	1.46	1.46
Municipal Light & Power Department (Electric) (Docket U-85-20)		
Municipality of Anchorage d/b/a		
Interim	?	?
Napakiak Ircinaq Power Co. (Electric)		
Interim	30.56%	30.56%
Permanent	30.56%	30.56%
Rate of Return	16.00%	14.25%
Return on Equity	15.00%	15.00%

(1) Interim increase requested and approved on a rate redesign.

(2) Permanent increase requested and approved on a rate redesign.

(4) Times Interest Earned Ratio is the ratio of net margins plus interest expense to interest expense, and is the mechanism most often used in calculating the allowed return for REA cooperatives.

(5) Debt Service Coverage is the ratio of the funds available for debt service coverage as defined by the bond ordinance(s) to the debt service (Interest and Principal Payments).

FY86 RATE INCREASES GRANTED (CONT.)
(July 1, 1985 - June 30, 1986)

	Requested	Granted
Omlin Water Utility (Water)		
Interim	66.00%	46.80%
Permanent	(2)	(2)
Rate of Return	10.80%	10.10%
Return on Equity	15.00%	15.00%
Southeast Utilities Company (Water)		
Robert M. Scott, Evelyn V. Scott,		
Charles J. Schneider, & Marlene C. Schneider,		
S & S Development d/b/a		
Interim	40.04%	7.23%
Permanent	40.04%	17.50%
Rate of Return	12.23%	12.43%
Return on Equity	16.00%	16.00%
ENSTAR Natural Gas Company,		
Division of Seagull Energy Corp. (Gas)		
Interim	17.10%	16.47%
Permanent	24.41%	20.35%
Rate of Return	13.59%	13.07%
Return on Equity	17.60%	15.65%
Tanana Power Company, Inc. (Electric)		
Interim	5.67%	5.67%
Permanent	5.67%	5.67%
Rate of Return	13.46%	13.46%
Return on Equity	15.00%	15.00%
Yukon Telephone Company, Inc. (Telephone)		
Interim	(1)	(1)
Permanent	(2)	(2)
Rate of Return	11.81%	11.81%
Return on Equity	15.00%	15.00%

(1) Interim increase requested and approved on a rate redesign.

(2) Permanent increase requested and approved on a rate redesign.

SYNOPSIS OF COURT APPEALS

At the end of 1986, six cases appealing decisions of the Commission, or involving the Commission as a party, were pending before the courts. During 1986, three other cases were decided by various courts and either dismissed or stayed while the Commission makes further decisions.

Now pending before the Supreme Court are the following three cases:

City of Kenai v. APUC. The superior court dismissed Kenai's appeal of the relocate order on the ground that Kenai was not a party below and has no right to appeal. From that dismissal, Kenai filed an appeal to the supreme court.

Tesoro v. Kenai Pipe Line Company. All three parties have appealed the Superior Court's decision which upheld APUC jurisdiction over the marine terminal as to the inward or outward flow of crude oil but disagreed about jurisdiction over refined products on the theory that "oil" as defined in the Pipeline Act does not mean "refined products."

Homer Electric Association v. APUC. Homer Electric Association appealed the Superior Court's decision upholding the Commission's disallowance of ARECA dues as lobbying expenses and the allocation to it of Assistant Attorney General costs.

Pending before the Superior Court are the following cases:

Cook Inlet Pipeline Company v. APUC. Cook Inlet Pipeline Company appealed from the commission's rate-setting order to the extent that it was not reconsidered and therefore presumed denied. The appeal was stayed pending resolution of the D & R issues. Nothing further will happen until the Clerk's office is advised that the D & R issues have been decided and the parties wish to go forward.

Wasilla Refuse v. APUC. Wasilla Refuse appealed from the Commission order allowing competition in refuse collection in the Mat-Su Valley. It alleges that the commission erred because it has no statutory authority to allow competition, because it denies WRI equal protection and takes its property, and because the record does not support the findings and conclusions of the Commission.

Yassick & Southcentral District Dental Society Members v. Anchorage Sewer Utility. In a Notice of Appeal filed April 10, 1986, the appellants complain that the Commission should have established a new rate and ordered a refund to them of excessive rates paid since about 1976.

During 1986, the following court actions were completed:

Glacier State Telephone Co. v. APUC. The court affirmed in part, reversed in part, and remanded in part the Commission's ratesetting order.

Chugach Electric Association v. APUC. The court upheld the Commission's allocation of Assistant Attorney General costs to Chugach.

Chugach Electric Association v. APUC. The court upheld the Commission's dismissal of Chugach's proposed deletion of applicant line extension construction.

UTILITIES WHICH HAVE HELD DEREGULATION ELECTIONS AND RESULTS OF ELECTION

Utility	Result
Matanuska Electric Association, Inc.	Member/subscribers voted against being deregulated
Glacier Highway Electric Association, Inc.	Member/subscribers elected to become deregulated
Tanana Power Company	Subscribers voted against being deregulated
Cordova Electric and Telephone Cooperatives	Member/subscribers elected to become deregulated
Naknek Electric Association, Inc.	Member/subscribers elected to become deregulated
Circle Electric	Subscribers elected to become deregulated
Iliamna/Newhalen Electric Cooperative, Inc.	Member/subscribers voted against being deregulated

PCE PROGRAM PARTICIPANTS

Akiachak Limited
Akiak City Council
Akutan, City of
Alaska Power and Telephone Company-Craig
Alaska Power and Telephone Company-Hydaburg
Alaska Power and Telephone Company-Skagway
Alaska Power and Telephone Company-Tok
Alaska Village Electric Cooperative, Inc.
Allakaket City Energy Cooperative, Inc.
Alutiiq Power Company
Andreanof Electric Corporation
Aniak Light and Power Company, Inc.
Arctic Village Electric Company
Atmautluak Joint Utilities
Beaver Electrical
Bethel Utilities Corporation, Inc.
Bettles Light & Power, Inc.
Birch Creek Village Electric Company
Chalkyitsik Energy Systems
Chefornak Light and Power
Chenega Bay IRA Village Council
Chignik, City of
Chitina Power Company
Circle Electric
  Richard Hutchinson d/b/a
Clark's Point, City of
Cordova Electric Cooperative, Inc.
Diomede Power, City of
Eagle Power Company
  Ralph E. Helmer d/b/a
Eagle Village Energy Systems
Egegik Light and Power
  Homer Lee Leonard d/b/a

Ekwok Electric
Elfin Cove
False Pass Electric Association
Far North Utilities
G & K, Inc.
Galena, City of
Golovin Power Utilities
Gustavus Electric Company
Gwitchyaa Zhee Utility Company
Haines Light & Power Company, Inc.
Hughes Power & Light Company
Igiugig Village Council
I-N-N Electric Cooperative, Inc.
Ipnatchiaq Electric
King Cove, City of
Kobuk Valley Electric
Kokhanok Village
Koliganek Village Council
Kotlik, City of
Kotzebue Electric Association, Inc.
Kwethluk Incorporated
Kwig Power Company
Larsen Bay, City of
Levelock Electric Cooperative, Inc.
Manley Utility Company, Inc.
Manokotak Power Company
Matanuska Electric Association,
Inc.-Unalakleet
McGrath Light & Power Company
Middle Kuskokwim Electric
Cooperative, Inc.
Naknek Electric Association, Inc.
Napakiak Ircinaq Power Company
Napaskiak, Inc.

PCE PROGRAM PARTICIPANTS (CONT.)

Nelson Lagoon Electric
Cooperative, Inc.
Nightmute Light Plant
Nikolai, City of
Nome, City of
North Slope Borough Power & Light
Company-Atqasuk, Nuiqsut
North Slope Borough Power & Light
Company-Kaktovik, Pt. Hope
North Slope Borough Power & Light
Company-Wainwright
North Slope Borough Power & Light
Company-Pt. Lay, Anaktuvak
Northway Power & Light, Inc.
Nushagak Electric Cooperative, Inc.
Ouzinkie Utilities
Pedro Bay Village Council
Pelican Utility Company
Perryville, Native Village of
Pilot Point Village Council
Port Heiden, City of
Puvurnaq Power Company
Rampart Village Council
Ruby Electric Company,
City of Ruby d/b/a
St. George Municipal Electric Utility
St. Paul, City of
Sand Point Electric Company, Inc.
Sheldon Point Electric Company
Stevens Village Council
Takotna Community Association
Tanana Power Company, Inc.
Tatitlek
Telida Village Utility

PCE PROGRAM PARTICIPANTS (CONT.)

Teller Power Company
  Helen M. and Robert R. Blodgett d/b/a
Tenakee Springs, City of
Tetlin Village Energy System
Thorne Bay, City of
Tlingit-Haida Regional
  Electrical Authority
Tulkisarmute, Inc.
Tuntutuliak Community Services
  Association, Inc.
Umnak Power Company
Unalaska, City of
Ungusraq Power Company
Venetie Village Council
White Mountain Utilities
Yakutat Power, Inc.